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U.S. ARMS SPENDING BELIES SINCERITY OF PEACE, DISARMAMENT GOALS

ID261401 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 20 Oct 79 p 3 ID

[Article by (initial obliterated) Bolshakov: "Will Commonsense Triumph? Discussion of the SALT II Treaty in the U.S. Congress"]

[Text] It is probably rare for any international agreement to be greeted with such unanimity in the United States as that which greeted the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) signed in Vienna by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Almost 80 percent of Americans polled advocated its approval and speediest ratification.

You might think that the legislators in the U.S. Senate, to which President Carter submitted the treaty for approval, must heed the voice of the American people. First, consider the fact that the overwhelming majority supports SALT II. Second, take into account their responsibility to mankind--for the treaty not only imposes quantitative and qualitative limits on strategic arms but--what is possibly still more important--opens up the prospect of further progress along the path of disarmament and of reducing the most dangerous means of warfare. Third, the senators, the bulk of whom are religious people, should take into account the fact that, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, "there has been no instance in the past when the leaders of religious organizations in the United States so different in character have declared with one voice that arms limitation by means of the SALT II and Salt III treaties must be regarded as our country's paramount task." (American religious figures, incidentally, have not confined themselves to statements. Some 22 national religious organizations have set up the "Committee of Religious Figures To Study the Salt II Treaty" and have advocated its approval.)

Ratification of the SALT II treaty, however, is being delayed. Right from the start of its discussion in the Senate the opponents of detente have tried to "sell" their votes in support of the treaty for concrete pledges by the Carter administration to increase the already inflated U.S. military budget. They agreed (so be it!) to support SALT II, but with "amendments," "additions" and "changes."

But of course, however, there can be no question of any substantial alterations and changes to the treaty. The Soviet side has clearly stated this to devotees of "editing" texts of international treaties to U.S. advantage. SALT II, as has been pointed out repeatedly, is a mutually acceptable compromise, carefully balanced and taking both sides' interests into account. Nevertheless, the opponents of detente are on the one hand conducting an attack on the treaty itself in the U.S. Senate and press and on the other demanding that new multibillion-dollar appropriations for the arms race be used to change in favor of the United States' the existing parity (equality) of Soviet and U.S. strategic arms.

The Carter administration, unfortunately, has already made a number of very substantial concessions to the "hawks." Thus the decision has been made to produce and deploy the MX missile, which will cost American taxpayers $33 billion; production of neutron bomb components has begun; orders have been issued for a civil defense buildup; the Pentagon has begun setting up a punitive "quick-reaction corps."

But these "sops" have not satisfied the military-industrial complex, the politicians who represent it in Congress or in the Pentagon generals. "SALT II, in the opinion of General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will only be useful," the American journal PROGRESSIVE writes, "if the Pentagon is guaranteed an increase in military potential." [paragraph continues]

This is why, under pressure from the generals, as the New York TIMES wrote recently, President Carter "has already agreed to increase the Pentagon's current budget by $4 billion, and Defense Secretary Brown does not rule out the possibility of further increases if, as now seems likely, the discussion of the treaty drags on until the beginning of next year."

General Jones, according to the PROGRESSIVE, believes that this "increase" will exceed $14 billion, and the U.S. military budget could reach $163.3 billion by 1982. These are the recommendations of the Senate, which recently adopted by a majority of votes Senator Hollings' amendment providing for an increase in the Pentagon budget in fiscal 1981-1982 not of 3 percent, as had been envisaged, but of 5 percent. What, then, was the cause of such "zeal"?

The words of one U.S. President--Calvin Coolidge--"the business of America is business"--could embellish the facade of the American Congress building where, according to the most modest estimates, one-third of the senators and congressmen are millionaires and most of the rest are people connected with big business. And it is quite understandable that they place the interests of the military-industrial complex above all else.

Almost 100 sectors and subsectors of industry in the United States are working for war. The Pentagon concludes deals with 120,000 companies, and 20,000 of these are main contractors. The lion's share of the multimillion-dollar contracts goes to the major monopolies, such as McDonnell Douglas, Lockheed, Northrop, Boeing, General Dynamics and so forth. In 1977 McDonnell alone received orders worth $2.5 billion from the Pentagon. That sum would be sufficient to build two large power stations of the Dnepro GES type!

It can be seen even from such a simple comparison what a goldmine the arms race is for the monopolies and why this race is being fueled in every possible way to the detriment of the working people's interests. (Let us note that this is being done not only in the United States, where the military budget increased 150 percent between 1965 and 1978. Over the same period appropriations for military purposes increased 120 percent in Britain, 180 percent in the FRG and more than 200 percent in France.)

Thus it is easy to calculate what colossal funds can not only be saved by signing the SALT II treaty and then SALT III but also be channeled toward peaceful purposes. The fact that the United States could find a better use, say, for the $33 billion to create and deploy the MX is indicated, for example, by the fact that the United States is now staring an economic slump in the face. Production is falling in a number of sectors of industry. Major firms have announced their bankruptcy or closure. The country's unemployment and inflation are on the increase. The arms race does not help to create jobs here, as propagandists of the military-industrial complex maintain, but, on the contrary, hinders this by encouraging inflationary trends.

Meanwhile, as the New York TIMES points out, certain critics of the treaty--Democratic Senator Henry Jackson, for example--are saying that "Moscow is vitally interested in arms control and that the treaty's rejection will not mean an end to further talks. Jackson and others even point out that if the Senate rejects this treaty the United States' positions will be so strengthened that it will be able to secure a better agreement in new talks."

The attempts by Jackson and his ilk to depict the matter as though only the USSR needs the treaty, while the United States will get by without it, are just bluff by small town political cheats. The United States, as leading U.S. statesmen have repeatedly said, needs the SALT II treaty no less than the Soviet Union obviously does. It was no accident that President Carter deemed it necessary to explain in his recent speech that "rejection of SALT II" will be a serious blow to peace and security." [quotation marks as published] "We must not play politics with U.S. security," Carter said. "We must not play politics with mankind's future existence, and we must not make SALT II the object of a political game. All this is too important for our country, for our allies."

These are sober words, and opponents of the SALT II treaty should ponder them. But it would seem that the reasonable and sober nature of these words presupposes corresponding actions. Are these being taken? For the time being, alas, the opposite is happening. People in the United States have attempted artificially to link ratification of the SALT II treaty with the "problem" of the presence in Cuba of a Soviet military training center, which has already been helping to train Cuban servicemen for more than 10 years. It was not by chance that this exaggerated "Cuban crisis" saw the light of day at precisely the same time as discussion of the treaty was resumed in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

A system of mobile-based MX missiles is hurriedly being deployed in the United States. A "quick-reaction corps" is hastily being set up. These are punitive "fire brigades" ready to head for any point on the globe on the Pentagon's orders to rescue dictators on whom the United States looks kindly or to seize mineral deposits of benefit to U.S. monopolies.

The dangerous plans to deploy new types of American nuclear missile weapons on West European territory also inspire real alarm. In his Berlin speech marking the GDR's 30th anniversary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that the realization of these NATO plans "would inevitable exacerbate the situation in Europe and do a great deal to poison the international atmosphere as a whole."

Plans of this sort create natural doubt as to the sincerity of official Washington's assurances of its desire for peace and disarmament. This is what Carol Coston, executive director of the American "Catholic Social Justice Lobby," recently declared in Washington. "If people say that they believe in the possibility of disarmament and show thoughtful restraint in order to prepare the ground for talks on the third stage of stratetic arms limitation," she said, commenting on the White House decision to deploy the MX missile, "I do not understand why it is necessary to deploy a missile system which can slow down the process of talks and solutions to the tasks envisaged for the third stage of arms limitation. It seems to me that the American administration is behaving provocatively. Although we are theoretically displaying the desire to reduce arms, arms escalation will occur."

What a truly striking contrast to these provocative actions by imperialist powers is provided by the Soviet peace proposals advanced by L. I. Brezhnev in Berlin and submitted by the Soviet Union to the United Nations and other international organizations. These proposals receive the peoples' broadest support and warm approval. Peace champions everywhere demand an immediate halt to the arms race, ratification of the SALT II treaty and prevention of the buildup of the nuclear missile arsenal in Europe.

INTERVIEW WITH USSR'S ZAGLADIN, MILSHTEYN ON THEATER ARMS ISSUE

LD301541 Brussles LE SOIR in French 26 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[C.G.S. report: "When the Soviets Come To Discuss Disarmament in Coq-sur-Mer"]

[Text] It is no exaggeration to say that armament--the production of weapons and their sale--is proceeding at quite a pace in the world. At the same time serious studies are being made on disarmament.

Coq-sur-Mer is going to be the stage for an exercise on that subject. On 26, 27 and 28 October the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe is organizing a "forum for disarmament and security" there.

The Soviet Union has sent a very important delegation to Coq-sur-Mer including Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee International Department deputy chief (in other words the famous Ponomarev's immediate deputy), and Lieutenant-General Milshteyn, an employee of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of the United States and Canada. We had the opportunity of meeting the last two. Since their country is reputed in Western diplomatic and military circles to be increasing its forces "in proportions incompatible with normal defense requirements" we took the opportunity to ask them their opinion on this subject.

[Question] It is all very well take part in a forum on disarmament but you are responsible for 25-30 percent of all arms sales in the world. Those sales are increasing more rapidly in your country than in Western countries. These figures have been produced by AFP.

[Answer] Then that agency is responsible for them. However it is true that we sell weapons. Not for trade purposes but to help countries who are or could be the victims of an attack or a colonialist venture...

[Question] Which countries, for example?

[Answer] Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and, at present, Vietnam.

[Question] The USSR had just carried out its 17th nuclear test of the year. That does not come within the framework of disarmament?

[Answer] Any tests are carried out underground. Therefore, the USSR is not violating the treaty on nuclear tests which still authorize that type of test. However our aim is to secure a total ban on nuclear tests along the lines of existing bans on tests in the atmosphere, underwater and so forth. Negotiations are already under way.

[Question] Mr Brezhnev has proposed to withdraw within a year 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from East Germany--apparently to keep the European NATO countries from agreeing to deploy nuclear medium-range Pershing-II and cruise missiles on their territory. But what is the point of your withdrawing those men and tanks a few kilometers?

[Answer] It is not a proposal. Mr Brezhnev has decided to withdraw the troops you mention. Where we will send them will depend on the attitude adopted by the NATO European countries. Mr Brezhnev's decision is part of a whole--of a policy aimed at reducing forces in Europe and medium-range nuclear weapons.

[Question] But it is precisely those weapons which can guarantee Western Europe's defense against a possible attack from the Soviet Union.

[Answer] The threat is constituted by the plan to deploy such weapons in Europe. If you accept Pershing-II and cruise missiles you will upset the balance of forces not only in Europe but also the balance established by the SALT treaty. Medium-range nuclear weapons based in Europe can reach the Soviet Union.

[Question] That is why there is a veiled threat in the letters which Mr Brezhnev has just sent to the Western countries, especially Belgium, which might accept medium-range nuclear weapons.

[Answer] The USSR has said that it promises not to use nuclear weapons against the countries which refuse to produce or acquire such weapons.

[Question] That amounts to saying that if Belgium agrees to deploy Pershing-II and curise missiles on its territory the nuclear threat facing it will be increased.

[Answer] Indeed it means that the risk would be increased for Belgium, Europe and the USSR. But, take note, not for the United States since its strategic position would not change because of the SALT agreement. For us Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe means disturbing the balance of forces here but also between the United States and us because medium-range nuclear weapons could "interfere with" the agreement on intercontinental weapons.

[Question] Therefore the acceptance by Western countries of so-called "theater" nuclear weapons could have serious consequences. That is nonetheless a threat....

[Answer] No. You simply have to reject them and entrust yourselves to the USSR's written guarantee.

[Question] If a NATO country were to sign such an agreement by itself it would be dissociating itself from the alliance.

[Answer] We are not trying to break up the alliance. We want the simulatneous dissolution of the two blocs: the Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Pact.

[Question] Is that the reason you have been strengthening all your military forces on a gigantic scale over the past 10 years? In any case reports from NATO intelligence services confirm that.

[Answer] There is a great difference between the documents which NATO gives to the press and those which the organization keeps for itself.

[Question] And what do these documents say?

[Answer] They undoubtedly say what Brezhnev has recently restated--for the past 10 years the USSR has not increased the number of its nuclear missiles and the number of its launch pads and its nuclear bombers is decreasing. It keeps no such arms on the territory of its allies and has not raised the level of its troops in central Europe. In any case, Mr Luns himself stated on Dutch television on 22 October that NATO and Warsaw Pact forces are equal. Furthermore, we can quote many speeches made by Mr Carter, Mr Rogers, Mr Haig and Mr Brown in which they said: "The United States is stronger than the USSR." This contradicts what you said about a "threat."

[Question] Yes, but this threat is directed against Europe.

[Answer] Why? We have no enemies in Europe. What makes you think that a conflict between the United States and the USSR would necessarily take place in Europe?

[Question] You have also referred to a threat. How can you seriously believe in a NATO attack against the USSR?

[Answer] In 1945-1950 the United States prepared a war against the Soviet Union. Documents dating from 1948 even state the date of the proposed attack and determine occupation zones.

[Question] We are no longer in 1945.

[Answer] True, but the U.S. budget for the eighties does not rule out the first use of nuclear arms. This must be taken into account. On 17 May 1979 the Washington POST wrote that the military circles were considering how medium-range arms based in Europe could be used as an "initial strike" force against Warsaw Pact countries. In any case, the USSR has not altered the balance of forces in Europe, not even with its new SS-20 missiles. Unlike NATO, we do not possess 7,200 warheads in Europe.

In short, no one feels reassured.

U.S. TRYING TO SET MISSILE TRAP FOR NATO COUNTRIES

LD310035 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Zinoviy Mirsky commentary]

[Text] A talk by Soviet scientist Zinoviy Mirskiy on the attitude of United States and NATO toward military detente in Europe, the theme of which is the NATO trap for Western Europe.

The latest Soviet proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev in his Berlin speech are considered by world and Western Europe opinion as a most important event capable of giving greater impulse to European detente. It is, however, the politicians who are trying to minimize Soviet initiatives and trying to use any arguments to bring into being dangerous plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles. To do so they use the old bogey of the Soviet threat. NATO exponents make innumerable speeches on the alleged traps which the communists are preparing for Western Europe without troubling to explain the nature of these traps. The fact is that NATO's staunch supporters have no reason to reject these perfectly clear proposals aimed at reducing the risks of a confrontation in Europe.

The Soviet proposal consists in withdrawing unilaterally 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks from central Europe. The Soviet Union also envisages reducing [alleger] the system of missiles deployed in her western region, if NATO gives up its plan to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The USSR proposes to start SALT III negotiations immediately after the ratification of the SALT II treaty in order to discuss the possibilities of a limitation of medium-range missiles system in parallel with other [word indistinct] arms. Gentlemen, where is the trap?

Soviet proposals are a substantive answer by the Soviet Union to allusions by Western propoganda of alleged increases in Soviet Armed Forces and the determination of the Soviet Union to establish military superiority. It is an answer to fabrications, the authors of which claim a so-called threat from the East.

By the way, the fable of a Soviet threat was met skeptically by wide public opinion in Western Europe long before the latest Soviet proposals on military detente in Europe. This is precisely why the United States is trying to impose on West Europeans the Pershing II and cruise missiles in round-about ways or even by using mere blackmail. The U.S. President's adviser, Zibigniew Brzezinski, said for instance in March in an interview for the periodical the FIFTEEN NATO NATIONS that there can be no doubt about U.S. determination to take Europe under its protection, and this also in the field of nuclear weapons.

In recent days Senator Nunn told the New York TIMES that the refusal of NATO countries' governments to stand solidly for the project of the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe could result in a change of Washington's policy toward its Western partners.

The STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG published in the FRG wrote that hitherto no U.S. politician had ever made such a threatening statement. The more pressure Washington insists on putting on its European allies, the more aware these are that the United States is completely uninterested in the security of Western Europe.

The Americans are trying to set up a real trap for the Western European countries, a trap vested with the most serious dangers. The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, would create in principle a new military situation linked with the attempts to insure a military superiority of the West over the Soviet Union.

It is obvious that the socialist countries would not regard with indifference the NATO military men turning Western Europe into an arsenal of U.S. strategic weapons. That is, by authorizing the deployment in their territory of missiles pointing toward the USSR and other socialist countries, the West European countries would seriously worsen [aggraver] their situation. One understands easily what consequences this would have for them should the masters of the new missiles decided to use them one day.

With the acquisition of the Pershing and cruise missiles the West European partners of the United States would be turned into hostages of U.S. adventurist policy. It is this trap that the Pentagon intends to spring against Western Europe at the NATO meeting in December when a decision is to be taken on deployment of the new deadly weapons on the territory of West Germany, Italy, Belgium and other countries, writes our observer, Zinoviy Mirskiy.

ADN INTERVIEW WITH CPSU'S FALIN ON WEST REACTION TO PROPOSAL

ID292109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Ostend--Valentin Falin, first deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee gave an interview here to Radio GDR on Monday on the latest initiative of the socialist community of states. Here is the text:

Question: Comrade Falin, the proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin were made almost 1 month ago. Ever since they have remained the major topic of conversation throughout Europe. There are however clear differences in the official reaction of the governments concerned. How do you appraise these differences?

Answer: It was to be expected that such a major initiative of the socialist countries as expressed in Comrade Brezhnev's speech in Berlin would not be unanimously welcomed in the West because different interests in the West motivate different reactions, and these interests cannot be brought to a common denominator. I would say--something which may appear odd but is ultimately not unfounded--that highly contradictory reactions come from the same source. These reactions demonstrate that people in the NATO countries have been rather confused by this initiative; second that they are not prepared to give a constructive answer to this initiative; and third that they are not willing to negotiate or set aside their extremely dangerous plans, which are at the moment under discussion, to insure that detente gains the upper hand.

Question: By its willingness to take unilateral initiatives the Soviet Union has done something which it has never asked NATO to do. Some people in the West see this as a kind of signal to demand that the Soviet Union now come forward with some far-reaching accommodation. What do you say to such a concept?

Answer: The answer might be found in the French saying that the more one has the more one wants. But it must be said--and this appears to be even more important--that attempts are being made to present this unilateral decision as propaganda, as though 1,000 tanks and 20,000 soldiers could be propaganda. We would be glad if the Western countries were to conduct similar propaganda with deeds and not merely with words.

Question: An argument put forward particularly by government representatives of the Federal Republic claims that the December decision of NATO on the introduction of new nuclear medium-range missiles is of no significance because the weapons in question would be available only at a later date, so that the decision on their production and deployment could be rescinded.

Answer: Experience shows, you know, what has been decided has been decided; it is always harder to go back than to go forward. So we have to take seriously what is impending and take seriously, above all, what underlies this decision. Comrade Brezhnev emphasized, not without reasons, that certain forces in the United States and other NATO countries are trying to revoke the strategic balance and unilaterally gain the upper hand. The socialist countries cannot accept that.

Question: The view is sometimes expressed in Western Europe that by its proposals the Soviet Union wanted to prejudice NATO's freedom of decision or even exert pressure. On the other hand, the U.S. Government recently sent the White House deputy security assistant to Europe in order, as we read in the press, to pressure those NATO partners who have misgivings about NATO's December plans. Who then is exerting pressure?

Answer: There have always been and there are still attempts, you know, to discredit our constructive proposals, by that I mean the constructive proposals of the socialist countries, by speaking about things not contained in these proposals and by reading into them things they do not contain.

I would say, to look for something in our proposals which they do not contain is one of the methods of dodging a constructive response. We need no propaganda on the subjects of disarmament and military detente. Our object, and we say that quite openly and unequivocally, is to add military detente to political detente. Being serious in our desire for peace and our pronouncements serves to improve and enlarge the security of nations.

Question: Some West European politicians have hinted in public statements in recent months that by political decisions it ought to be possible to emerge from the impasse of an artificially maintained discussion on data at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces in central Europe. The Soviet decision to withdraw to the Soviet Union 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR ought to make it considerably easier to implement such a desire to overcome the Vienna deadlock. Are there are signs of such readiness?

Answer: There have been no such signs to date, and that is a pity. As for the discussion on so-called data, I would say this: This discussion is completely artificial. During the meeting in Vienna of the general secretary with the U.S. President we exchanged data on American and Soviet armed forces. It turned out that our data, our notions of very, very important components of the balance of power corresponded very closely. If that was the case in Vienna at that meeting, the question is how could it be otherwise in comparing data in areas less important in comparison with the strategic balance? There is complete clarity on the issues involved. This artificial discussion is being assumed and continued so as to stop the Vienna negotiations on the limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe from proceeding to a practical stage because that would be incompatible with the decisions to be taken in December. That is the logic, the inner logic, of NATO policy.

Question: One last question, Comrade Falin, this interview is taking place at the European disarmament forum in Belgium. Personalities holding very different political views have spoken here. What is your impression on the possibility of cooperation between social democrats, Christians, representatives of the bourgeoisie and communists on the question of disarmament?

Answer: It has always been our standpoint, I would say our common standpoint, of all the socialist countries and of our parties that it is not only possible but necessary for the forces, however different their world outlook, to cooperate on questions of present day development--the question of securing peace and disarmament. If war broke out it would be a catastrophe for all the systems in this world, for all people in this world, for all parties, for all religions, this is something we must fully realize. We must know where we stand and what needs to be done so that the positive development which began at the beginning of this decade should be continued.

ANALYST REBUTS NORWEGIAN GENERAL'S REMARKS ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD302046 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

["Futile Efforts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Attempting to neutralize the tremendous influence on broadest public sections in their countries produced by the new peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin, the NATO propagandists are making every effort to belittle their significance, to distort their essence and goals. A case in hand is the statement made in Ottawa by chairman of the NATO Military Committee, Norwegian General Herman Frederik Gundersen. The general described as "very insignificant" the Soviet Union's decision on a unilateral cut in the numerical strength of the Soviet troops in the GDR. Meanwhile, as it is well known, this move has been evaluated everywhere, including Norway, as a goodwill act prompted by the sincere wish to show an example of passing over from words to real deeds.

It must be recalled that in agreement with its allies, the Soviet Union intends to withdraw from the GDR in the course of the next 12 months up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military equipment. Thus, the point at issue is the withdrawal of a big contingent of the military troops from an area where the armed forces of the sides directly confront each other.

The Western press on both sides of the Atlantic did not conceal the fact that this decision had taken the leading NATO circles by surprise and caused a certain confusion among them. General Gundersen is sure to know it not worse than other people. It was immediately realized in the Pentagon and the NATO quarters that the fresh move of the Soviet Union exposes the real essence of the false propaganda thesis of the so-called "Soviet menace." Therefore, they set out to belittle the significance of the Soviet Union's unilateral action. But world public is expecting from NATO an answer in the same spirit of peaceableness, with which the Soviet initiative is permeated.

As far as the essence of the attempt to present the Soviet Union's decision as "insignificant" is concerned, one cannot but note that in saying so the NATO leaders are declaring in conflict with their own recent statements. It must be recalled that at the Vienna talks representatives of NATO declared for the simultaneous withdrawal by the Soviet Union from central Europe of 68,000 servicemen and 1,700 tanks, and the United States--of 29,000 servicemen, 90 carriers of nuclear weapons and 1,000 units of nuclear ammunitions. It must be stressed that when this proposal was then posed by them at the most important prerequisite for military detente. [sentence as received]

Is it possible that General Gundersen has such a bad memory that he even forgot about it? But if he remembers it, then his attempt at describing the Soviet Union's decision on unilateral withdrawal of a big troops and arms contingent as "very insignificant" must be called unscrupulous at the very least.

True, the motives by which General Gundersen and his colleagues in NATO are guided are quite clear. The fresh Soviet initiatives are running counter to their own plans connected with the arms build up, with the course for increasing, and not of lowering the level of the dangerous military confrontation in the European Continent. Therefore, they believe that all methods, including falsification are good for countering the Soviet proposals.

MATVEYEV ON 'NEW THREAT ON EUROPEAN HORIZON'

LD310050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] We present another broadcast in the series "Topical Problems of International Life," devoted to the international week for disarmament. At the microphone is IZVESTIYA's political observer Vikentiy Matveyev.

The Soviet-American agreements achieved on the limitation of strategic weapons are of particular significance. For the first time the most technologically complicated and most destructive weapon became the object of joint agreements aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race. The SALT II treaty, signed in Vienna at the Soviet-American summit last May, between our country and the United States, is a big step forward. Of course it is important that all these agreements are strictly observed and that actions lead to measures of real disarmament, which is precisely what our party and the Soviet Government are striving for.

Delivering the report of the Central Committee of our party at the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out that the opponents of detente and disarmament still possess considerable resources. They work actively in different forms and in different directions, and even though the possibilities of the aggressive forces of imperialism have now been considerably reduced, its nature remains the same. This is why, Comrade Brezhnev said, peaceful forces must show great vigilance. Powerful action and unity of all forces of peace and good will are called for. The cohesion and mobilization of peaceful forces for the solution of this key problem of our time--disarmament--should be assisted by the week of action for disarmement currently in progress.

It is indicative that on this question, the holding of this week, two of the most representative international organizations--the United Nations to which the governments of virtually every state belong, and the WPC, which acts on behalf of the broadest strata of society have joined together. The aims and orientation of present action by peaceful forces are quite clearly defined. The struggle is proceeding along two lines. First, for the consolidation and development of the positive results which have already been achieved in lessening the danger of nuclear conflict, in relaxation of tension and restraining the arms race. Second, in preventing new perils for the cause of peace coming from U.S. militaristic circles and leaders of the Atlantic bloc.

The great new peace initiative made by our country in Europe, which Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke of in his speech in Berlin on 6 October, remains at the center of international attention. This initiative contains a serious and sincere readiness on the part of the Soviet Union to enter into new constructive agreements with the West, in the aim of ridding Europe of the threat of a nuclear conflict, with clearly expressed determination on the part of our country to adopt all necessary measures for strengthening the security of the Warsaw Pact member states, should the United States, and other NATO countries after it, follow the dangerous path of stepping up the nuclear arms race in Europe.

This is the meaning of the plans worked out in the Pentagon, which provide for the deployment in West Europe of qualitatively new American missiles and nuclear warheads aimed at the Soviet Union and our Warsaw Pact allies. This is not the first time that the people of Europe have been faced with a serious threat to their peaceful life. One might recall, for example, the plans for setting up the so-called multilateral nuclear forces of NATO with the participation of the Bundeswehr, which were proposed at the beginning of the sixties.

At that time there began a stubborn struggle to destroy such schemes, which threatened Europe with the most serious consequences. In this struggle peaceful governments and the broad strata of society acted as a united front. The diplomacy of the socialist countries worked most actively. As a result the authors of these schemes had to beat a retreat. A broad movement of protest was also launched last year against the Pentagon's plans to deploy neutron weapons in Western Europe. I happened to be in Amsterdam in March 1978 when an international congress against the neutron bomb was being held there. I shall never forget this truly moving scene--on a cloudy, rainy Sunday, tens of thousands of people filled the streets and squares of Amsterdam with slogans and posters expressing protest against neutron weapons. A few days later President Carter announced that it had been decided in the United States not to force the plans for deployment of such weaponry in Western Europe. Washington did not, of course, reject these plans altogether; they have been put on ice, so to speak. Those who speak out against these plans understand that the struggle is not finished, but the results already obtained give hope to the ultimate success of this struggle.

And now there is a new threat on the European horizon. The Pentagon is striving to deploy new American nuclear missile weaponry in West Europe and to make the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands into bridgeheads for this weaponry. The American atom-mongers will not rest. Understanding that achieving parity or equality in the strategic sphere between our country and the United States significantly limits possibilities for any military adventures on the part of the United States against our country and the other countries of the socialist community, the American strategists would like to put West Europe forward as a nuclear bridgehead aimed at the countries of socialism. Propaganda departments in America are making desperate efforts to convince the public that there is no alternative or choice other than to continue saturating West Europe with the most destructive weaponry on an ever increasing scale.

The new peaceful Soviet initiative leaves no stone unturned in fighting this false propaganda. Our country proposes to the West to start talks on the whole complex of issues relating to the matter of military detente in Europe, including those issues which above all interest the governments of West Europe. Other specific proposals have also been submiited from our side, aimed at making it possible for all states in Europe, regardless of their social structure, to live together peacefully and as good neighbors, cooperating in the sphere of action rather than being in conflict and at loggerheads, as they say.

It would be difficult to overestimate the significance of this new Soviet initiative. Political parties, trade unions, youth and other organizations, as well as the broad strata of society taking part in the struggle for peace and disarmament have received a kind of new, beneficial, political ammunition in order that they may go on fighting even more effectively and actively for the desired results in this struggle. During the week of action for disarmament, the new Soviet peaceful initiatives act as a call for even more active efforts in the name of a secure and peaceful future for our world. We believe in the wisdom of mankind. We believe that this wisdom will win over the evil of war.

PRESIDENT OF EUROPEAN FORUM ON RESULTS OF DE HAAN MEETING

LD292322 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, October 29, TASS--The forum of European public for disarmament and security that was held in the Belgian town of De Haan, the forum that was attended by representatives of 29 out of 35 countries that participated in the European conference in Helsinki, has become a real dialogue in favour of peace, detente and disarmament, Canon Raymond Goor of Belgium, the head of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, who presided over the forum, said today at a press conference.

Speaking here in the international press centre, he pointed out that the forum has become an important step in pooling different public forces in the struggle for disarmament and security. In the opinion of the participants in the forum, the notions of disarmament and security are inseparable.

The meeting of De Haan, R. Goor said, manifested clearly the community of views concerning the fact that genuine security cannot be built on military superiority or "equilibrium of fear", cannot be based on the use of force or threat of force.

In the nuclear age, the age of information, talks, this key word, have become an absolute necessity for all peoples, especially for countries that participated in the European conference in Helsinki, Canon R. Goor said. Mutually advantageous cooperation, consolidation of trust mean the decisive factors of security.

The method of talks has already resulted in the conclusion of the SALT II treaty, Raymond Goor said. We expect its ratification and complete implementation. This opinion was expressed in different ways in all the four discussion groups of the forum. The talks that were started must be continued, and unilateral initiatives must not hamper them nor compromise them, must not provoke the stepping up of the arms race.

The forum declared for stepping up the actions of peoples in favour of talks on military detente, the prominent Belgian public leader stressed. It would be logical in this connection to speak about something like armistices for the period of the talks. There should be no buildup of the armed forces and armaments while the talks are in progress.

The meeting in De Haan is a dialogue, but it is not completed. It should be continued, R. Goor said. The International Committee for European Security and Cooperation suggests in this connection the holding of a complex of practical measures. For instance, the preparations for the Madrid meeting connected with the implementation of the Helsinki accords, will be continued. The committee intends to bring out a special booklet for this meeting planned for 1980.

The committee also plans to press for the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, for the resumption of the Vienna talks on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Canon Raymond Goor stressed particularly that in relations between the military-political alliances opposing each other in Europe, there is a need for solicitous and open-minded approach and careful study of proposals coming from each side that are aimed at the limitation of armed forces and armaments.

In conclusion of the press conference, representatives of France, Belgium, USA, USSR and other countries that participated in the forum in De Haan answered questions of correspondents.

NATO AIDES DISCUSS REARMAMENT AT BRUSSELS PARLEY

LD311119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "A Question of Rearming"]

[Text] Brussels, 25 October--Under the pretext of the "standardization and modernization" of arms and combat hardware, NATO leaders have in essence embarked on a virtual rearming of the bloc. This is indicated, in particular, by the results of the conference of leaders of the bloc countries' national arms agencies held in NATO headquarters.

As W. Perry, U.S. under secretary of defense for research and engineering, reported at a press conference, the bloc partners adopted a decision on the joint production in the near future of American Stinger air defense missiles. The United States will give the West European allies all the necessary technical documentation for the organization of series production of these missiles.

Agreement has also been reached on the production in West Europe of aircraft-launched missles to replace the Sidewinder missiles now in the armories of NATO armies. The United States, according to Perry, has pledged to insure deliveries of new medium-range missiles to replace the "obsolete" Sparrow model.

Moreover the meeting discussed the question of cooperation between NATO countries in the production of new models of tracked armored carriers and combat helicopters for tactical reconnaissance. It was decided to begin the study of a project for the joint creation of new types of antitank missiles.

According to Perry the decisions adopted in Brussels are the fulfillment of agreements reached last week in Hamburg (FRG) by the defense ministers of France, Britain and West Germany. Washington, which organized this meeting, quickly displayed solidarity with the decisions it adopted.

Particular concern is being aroused among the progressive public by intentions of equipping West Europe with qualitatively new Pershing II strategic nuclear missiles and cruise missiles. These plans are entailing an even greater stepping up of the arms race.

SENATOR NUNN STATEMENTS CONSTITUTE 'OVERT BLACKMAIL'

LD301415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Mkrtchyan: "Overt Blackmail"]

[Text] The United States is stepping up the pressure on its West European allies in an attempt to obtain their agreement to the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads in Europe. The tour of West European countries by a highranking U.S. delegation headed by D. Aaron serves this purpose.

The annual session of the NATO Assembly which has opened in the Canadian capital has become the latest link in the pressure campaign Washington is conducting. According to press reports, among the questions on its agenda the most important place is taken by the "modernization of the armaments" of the countries belonging to the NATO military system.

In attempting to attain its goals Washington, together with its diplomatic campaign, is also resorting to overt blackmail and threats. That is the only way you can assess the statements of Senator S. Nunn who, in an interview with the New York TIMES, said that the West European countries' refusal to approve the U.S. plans could lead to "the broad revision of the U.S. role in NATO" and that this position involves the threat of danger to them. This unconcealed threat is one more testimony to the U.S. militarist circles' readiness to impose on their allies the adoption of political decisions with the aid of "the big stick policy."

STRASBOURG DISCUSSION OF DEFENSE SEEN AS 'CHALLENGE TO DETENTE'

LD291605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov dispatch: "Challenge to the Cause of Detente"]

[Text] Strasbourg--Observers in Paris are turning again to the results of the recent session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, where the question of "coordinating the efforts" of the countries of the Nine in the arms sphere was hotly debated. The reason for the renewal of the polemic was a report from Hamburg that FRG, British and French representatives have agreed on the joint production of tanks and discussed a plan to create a new combat aircraft. A number of observers see this as the practical expression of ideas given a "trial run" at the Strasbourg meeting.

Many observers are asking the question: What else are the "integralists" of Western Europe proposing in the near future, how far do they intend to go along the path of military preparations and the realization of other measures which do not accord with the aims of detente on our continent? "We will not give way to those who want to put France in an iron collar," L'HUMANITE writes. "This sinsiter plan can be defeated as it was in 1954, when efforts were made to create a West European 'defense association'--a plan thwarted by mass action by popular and national forces." Under these conditions there appears to be some point in turning once again to what was said at the last session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

When the election campaign to the European Parliament was launched last spring in the West European countries (they were held for the first time on the basis of direct elections) many people pointed to the danger of the new assembly becoming a supranational organ. The recent session of the European Parliament showed that these warnings were well founded.

The verbal battles began at once during the examination of the agenda, when there was a discussion of a question from two deputies as to whether the "European Commission intends to enter into talks with NATO or the competent organs of member states in order to compile a program of arms supplies within the framework of industrial policy." Despite a certain floweriness in the formula cited, it is clear that the question being raised relates to the coordination of the military industries of the Nine under NATO leadership. Briefly, it is a question of spurring on the arms race.

The voting on the inclusion of this question on the session's agenda showed that the forces striving to turn the Strasbourg assembly into a supranational organ have a majority there. Let us recall that the European Parliament has 410 deputies who represent the following countries on a demographic basis. France, the FRG, Britain, Italy (81 places each), the Netherlands (25), Belgium (24), Denmark (16), Ireland (15) and Luxembourg (6).

But this is only one, to a certain extent formal, division, because the assembly's membership should be seen from the angle of the party affiliation of the deputies. The most numerous group in parliament are the Socialists (112). After this come the Christian Democrat faction (106), the Conservatives (63), Communists (44), Liberals (40), Progressive Democrats (21) and smaller groups.

It is clear from the simplest arithmetical calculation that the rightwing parties have an appreciable majority in the Strasbourg organ and the roll-call vote [poimennoye golosovaniye] on which the French communists insisted showed that this bloc advocates the extension of the powers of the European Parliament in disregard of the Treaty of Rome, which governs its powers. Approximately two-thirds of the deputies advocated the inclusion on the session's agenda of the question of the coordination of the military industry's activity.

The subsequent debates showed that, although the parliamentarians representing France in the Palais des Nations occupied seats in various sectors of the hall, many of them for various reasons disagreed with the transfer to this organ of rights which it has long been denied. It is a question, in particular, of the right to discuss questions of military policy, which is the exclusive perrogative of the national parliaments.

A most precise, clear and firm judgment was passed on this dangerous tendency on behalf of a group of French communists by Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party. He also pointed out that the efforts made in Strasbourg by the advocates of West European integration in the military industry sphere are a challenge to the process of detente and the cause of disarmament.

Evaluating the progress of the Strasbourg session's work, the influential newspaper LE MONDE pointed out that "this initiative can only evoke anxiety among the majority of the party groups and participating countries. A negative reaction whould not be expected from the French side alone."

The irritation with which the British conservative representatives spoke at the session about the success of detente and the development of international cooperation between Western countries and their East European partners just had to be heard to be believed. They fiercely attacked trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, often justifying this position by the contention that the domestic policy of the socialist states does not suit them.

However the "British attack" in the Strasbourg petered out. The onslaught by British conservatives was rebuffed by deputies representing the most diverse political groups, including bourgeois groups. The question of trade with Soviet Union was referred to the commission for study....

Times have changed in Europe today and the policy of the extreme right forces is giving rise to increasing opposition.

I. SKVORTSOV CONTRASTS SOCIALIST, BOURGEOIS VIEWS OF FREEDOM

LD301459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 79 pp 3-4 LD

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof L. Skvortsov article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Problem of Freedom in the Ideological Struggle"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] 1.

The development of the relations between the main classes of modern society and between the opposing socioeconomic systems, and the successes of the forces of peace and social progress are exerting a decisive influence on the state, content, forms and directions of the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism.

Bourgeois ideology is increasingly losing the foundation on which it built its doctrines of overt apologia for capitalism. It is increasingly forced to resort to "masks" designed to camouflage its true aims. A vivid example of this camouflage is provided by the fierce campaign over the principles of freedom and human rights that bourgeois propaganda has mounted in recent years.

The society whose ruling classes support reactionary and even overtly fascist dictatorships, where total surveillance of citizens, organized on a modern technical basis, is in operation and where racial and other discrimination against working people is legalized has attempted to adopt the garb of a champion of freedoms and human rights. Today that society is unable to keep the people's masses captive to its reactionary ideology and morality without manipulating their consciousness and without overtly provocative lies and slander against the new, socialist system--a practice which in itself is an indirect admission of the deepening of the bourgeois world's ideological and political crisis. To the accompaniment of demagogic propaganda campaigns, the most reactionary circles of that world are attempting to turn the helm of state policy in the capitalist countries to the right, to organize a head-on counteroffensive against the forces of social progress, democracy and peace and to retard the process of the positive changes taking place in the world.

At the same time the very fact of bourgeois propaganda's enforced emphasis on the problems of human rights and human freedoms shows just how much the ideological and socio psychological atmosphere has changed in the modern world. The influence exerted on the consciousness of the working people's masses by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the successes of real socialism and of the forces of democracy and peace means that the center of the ideological struggle is increasingly shifting to the sphere of a comparison of the different social systems from the viewpoint of their real humanist characteristics --the social meaning of freedom, human rights, their completeness and content.

Socialism marked a qualitatively new horizon in the development of freedom and democracy. "One of Great October's worldwide historic gains," L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "was SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY. For the first time the significance of democracy was revealed in the true meaning of the word--that is, people's power. For the first time really full civil and political rights were achieved by those who had never known such rights under any exploitative system--the working people. For the first time the principles of democracy were extended to all spheres of society's life, including its base--production relations."

This revolutionary upheaval created historic new bases for interpreting the dialetic of freedom and smashed the former narrow criteria for determining its nature and content. It was this upheaval which was the starting point for the new directions of the ideological struggle over the problems of freedom.

Ever since the new society emerged, bourgeois propaganda has been making efforts to confuse this problem and swamp the real historical dispute in liberal phrasemongering. Today these efforts have assumed not only new importance, but also a new character. Many Western theorists now prefer to argue that "the will of the people is a myth" (D. Plamenatz), that "an encroachment on freedom is concealed behind the term 'democratization'" (E. Sheykh), that equality is incompatible with freedom and "must make way for freedom" (H. Blank). At the same time contemporary reactionary ideology is increasingly draped in progressivist [progressistskiy] phraseology and produces an abstract interpretation of freedom and human rights, watering down their real social meaning. Thus, R. Dahrendorf formulates the concept of a "new freedom" which, he says, consists in a liberalism equidistant from both socialism and capitalism.

Criticism and rejection of such an extratemporal, extrasocial understanding of freedom and democracy and analysis of their links with living conditions which actually exist, with a particular class' interests and with its political aims and positions are declared by bourgeois theorists to be neither more nor less than a denial of freedom.

This tactic by our ideological opponents has given some people the illusion that their strategic aims have also changed and that under contemporary conditions the basic problems of the character of social formations and the fundamental questions of the class struggle and the social content of political power are relegated to the background and lose their former significance, being "subordinated" to the defense of democracy and "freedom in general"--which, as V.I. Lenin once showed, means justifying the freedom to make fortunes, exploitation and imperialist wars.

Revisionist theorists have also fallen victim to these illusions, counterposing--to the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of freedom and the historical experience of its development under conditions of real socialism--abstract and loose definitions supposedly capable of forming the basis for new models of socialism. Roger Garaudy, perhaps the most zealous proponent of "models" of this kind, eventually arrived at religion. Rejecting the thesis whereby it is necessary to change the exploitative society's structure and the nature of power in order to achieve genuine freedom, he was captive to abstract principles with no real force.

The abstract theorizing about freedom, the disregard of the fundamental difference between its historical meaning under capitalist conditions and under socialist conditions and the notion that freedoms under socialist conditions are merely a kind of "continuation" of the same old bourgeois freedoms in a somewhat expanded form invariably lead to ideological and political impasses.

An idea of freedom and democracy unconnected with historical reality is characteristic of many ideological currents that are incapable of choosing between socialism and capitalism or determing the law-governed trends of social development and are seeking some kind of "third way." An intermediate ideological position also often leads to absolutization of "freedom in general" and to the separating of the slogan of freedom from the objective demands of socioeconomic progress and the interests of the working class and working people's masses. This makes the slogan historically hopeless and "empty" in terms of its content. Moreover, in its abstract interpretation this slogan is often the premise for attacks on real socialism. Of course, in that case it derives the most active support from political reaction.

The exposure of the falsity and reactionary essence of the abstract slogans of "freedom" and "democracy," which are convenient and advantageous to the bourgeoisie, is an important direction of our offensive against bourgeois ideology and manifestations of rightwing and "leftwing" opportunism. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" points out, it is necessary to reveal with the utmost resolution modern capitalism's antipopular, antihumane essence and the true face of the hypocritical defenders of "rights" and "freedoms."

In order to elucidate the sources and real content of social freedom and democracy it is important above all--and Marxism regards this as a truism--to bear in mind the classes' objective position in the system of social production and the nature of the dominating material, economic relations.

The basis of freedom, according to the bourgeois concept, is the unimpeded movement of capital and its spontaneous increase [samovozrastaniye] on the basis of exploitation of the working class. Of course, by comparison with the feudal system, absolutism and serfdom, bourgeois freedom marked a definite phase in historical progress. A definite phase but by no means the ultimate, highest phase. Any absolutization of bourgeois freedom means a failure to understand or a deliberate failure to mention its transitory nature. This involves both a denial of socialist democracy and flagrant distortion of its essence and attempts to represent the socialist society's sociopolitical unity, which is the expression of the harmonious combination of the vital interests of its classes and social groups, as virtually the antipode of democracy and freedom. This also involves a favorite device in our ideological opponents' attacks on real socialism--the artificial divorcing of the new society's achievements in the social sphere and the sphere of education and culture from the problem of freedom and human rights. As though the people's masses could be satisfied with declarations regarding some abstract freedom without material guarantees of that freedom--insuring the right to work, working people's well-being, a rise in their educational standards; that is, everything that constitutes the real preconditions for the free development of the individual.

2.

Socialism's democracy and the assertion of its principles historically act as the denial of capital's freedom. It is on this basis alone that working people's real freedom from all forms of exploitation, social oppression and national and racial discrimination is insured and the objective preconditions are created for developing and revealing all a person's capabilities, irrespective of his social status.

The historical experience of the 20th century, the Soviet Union's decisive role in routing fascism and the fraternal countries' active support for the national liberation movements--support which contributed to colonialism's downfall--has graphically confirmed that real socialism is the true bastion of freedom in the modern world.

The unity of the forces of social progress in the struggle for freedom and the communists' vanguard role in that struggle are an extremely important precondition of mankind's final liberation from oppression by imperialist reaction. That is why modern reaction's ideologists seek to utilize even the problem of freedom primarily to strike at the international communist movement's ideological and political unity, to undermine the communist parties' prestige and to weaken the magnetic force of the example of the new system.

For instance, the well-known renegade and anticommunist (V. Leonkhard), analyzing recent revisonist trends, sees them as a significant process of "emancipation" which is at the development stage. Just what kind of "emancipation"? The anticommunists essentially mean "liberation" from scientific revolutionary theory and real socialism's experience on the spurious pretext that it has "failed to provide" sufficient freedom.

Of course, bourgeois propaganda contributes in every possible way to disseminating these views since they deprive the working people of their reliable compass and fuel anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Our class adversary seeks by these methods to undermine the international revolutionary movement's unity, deprive it of the precise orientations toward the sociopolitical gains achieved in conditions of real socialism and channel it in a safe direction for the bourgeois system by subordinating the movement to his own ideological influence.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that contemporary reaction regards the weakening of the international communist movement's unity as a necessary stage in order not only to contain the pressure of progressive changes but also to start an active offensive against working people's gains and the principles of democracy and freedom. Bourgeois theorists such as H. Kahn, (U. Braun) and (L. Martel) are now talking openly about the "devaluation" of traditional social ideals and the possiblility that certain democracies will become more authoritarian than parliamentary. They declare that the "history of large-scale international violence will scarcely end" and that it is possible to imagine the emergence of a world legislative body based on the principle "one dollar--one vote." Such are bourgeois theorists' ideas of the specific paths and fates of "freedom" and "democracy" in the modern world.

It is no accident that bourgeois propaganda now actively supports various forms of reactionary utopianism, which proposes to solve modern social problems by returning to old social structures that mankind has already been through and which denies the objective laws of social progress. A considerable role in forming a distorted consciousness is played by various futurological forecasts and antiscientific, technocratic and other doctrines seeking to channel public awareness in a social direction.

"Ideological pluralism," which capitalism's apologists depict as an expression of freedom of thought, in practice takes the shape of new forms of spiritual enslavement of the working people and attempts to fetter their positive initiative and eliminate the conditions for intellectual freedom and for protest against reactionary policy and social oppression. Imperialism seeks to supplant real freedom to express working people's vital interests with various methods of social psychological manipulation.

In stressing the problems of "social engineering" and regulating a person's behavior by means of external stimuli bourgeois theoretical thinking is at the same time paving the way for the notion that the ideas of freedom and human dignity are illusory and that it is perfectly possible to substitute for these ideas the possession of a certain quantity of things around which a special aura of "prestige" is created by means of massive advertising. In seeking to propagandize their consumerist standards the bourgeois ideologists believe that the spread of these standards beyond national borders at the same time forms dedication to the bourgeois way of life and a type of consciousness which has a distorted perception of social reality, assesses it by consumerist criteria and declares the ideas of social progress and the people's freedom to be illusory.

The deepening of capitalism's economic crisis has dispelled the false ideas both that it is possible to surmount its age-old social problems--unemployment, social inequality and poverty--and that the role of "materialism" [veshchizm] is self-sufficient. It is no accident that young people's rebellion in the capitalist countries, which arose from unsatisfied hopes, embodied a protest at the spiritual primitivism of the consumerist society, which the rising generation did not accept as a social ideal.

Indisputably, the real ideal of our time is not spiritual poverty compensated for by rampant consumerism and creating freedom of action for reactionaries and obscurantists. The ideal of our time is communist principles, the real movement of socialism and the masses' revolutionary practice aimed at asserting the cause of peace and social progress.

The implementation of our communist party's social policy is the historic process of creating a way of life which forms a man with high social and moral criteria, insures his really free development and influences him through its "materialized" principles and system of relationships and objective demands. These are the effective social demands which society makes of every citizen and which at the same time condition a man's self-development and his real position in society. Society's freedom and the individual's freedom prove to be mutually determined in this process.

And here, of course, paramount importance is assumed by the nature of a man's real convictions, his life goals, moral and social positions, real attitude to his civic and social duty and readiness to defend the socialist gains. It is for precisely this reason that the discharge of civic duties in conditions of socialism, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, is just as necessary an element of democracy as the exercise of rights and freedoms. And this is not a position imposed from above, but an expression of the reasonable will of the whole Soviet people.

The principles of social freedom received fullblooded expression in the new USSR Constitution, which proclaims that in accordance with the communist ideal--"the free development of each is the condition of the free development of all"--the state sets it as its goal to expand the real potential for the comprehensive development of the individual.

Socialism alone insures real freedom for working people, who hold all political power and are the true masters of their country and at the same time of their own historical destiny.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD211116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] We present for your attention the commentator's column of today's PRAVDA, which is entitled Under a Joint Program. The author of the article is Valentin Sharov.

The CEMA member countries, the commentator writes, are solving important tasks of deepening and imporving joint cooperation. Their efforts are directed toward turning the next two 5-year periods into a time of intense production and scientific and technical cooperation. This was clearly demonstrated by the 92d session of the CEMA Executive Committee, held in Moscow recently. As is known, approval was given at the last two CEMA sessions to long-term special-purpose programs of cooperation, which defined the strategy of cooperation between fraternal countries in the decisive spheres of the economy up to 1990.

These programs are being consistently developed into a system of specific accords. Only last summer during the 33rd CEMA session 14 such documents were signed. In order to give additional stimulus to this work the Executive Committee confirmed a list of new multilateral agreements on cooperation in the development of industry, agriculture and transport. The schedule was also fixed; the documents are to be drafted by the 34th CEMA session.

At the same time the Executive Committee analyzed the progress of preparation of a series of important agreements. This involves deepening the specialization and coordination of production in the sphere of machine construction such as the production of tractors and agricultural machinery, conveyor belts, special heavy and other metal-cutting machinetools.

The construction by joint efforts of large-scale production complexes has been increasingly growing in scale over recent years. It suffices to say that in the first 3 years of the 5-year period capital investments worth approximately R5 billion have been taken up on projects envisaged by the agreed plan for multilateral integrated enterprises for 1976-1980. Plans for joint construction for the future, too, are also wide-ranging. Agreements have already been signed on construction of the Khmelnitskiy AES and the 750 power line running from the AES to the town of Rzeszow in Poland, plants for the production of fodder yeast and so forth. The Executive Committee generalized the practice of joint construction of large-scale enterprises; measures were outlined for the improvement of economic and organizational conditions for their construction.

CEMA's entire activity is imbued with the spirit of internationalism and fraternity. The aid given by the socialist states to the heroic and freedom-loving people of Vietnam may serve as an example of this. The CEMA countries are at present aiding Vietnam to complete the construction of a series of projects and to rehabilitate the economy of the northern areas which suffered as a consequence of the aggression of the Beijing expansionists. The CEMA Executive Committee discussed the progress of realization of undertakings on construction on a multilateral basis of enterprises of vital interest to Vietnam.

The results of the regular session of the CEMA Executive Committee demonstrated that the CEMA member countries are resolutely and successfully following the course of socialist economic integration.

SOCIALIST STATES' RED CROSS BODIES HOLD MEETING IN KISHINEV

LD262214 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kishinev, October 26, TASS--The meeting of representatives of national Red Cross societies of the Socialist countries has ended here. The meeting participants proposed that all national societies of Red Cross, Red Crescent, the Red Lion and the Sun support the Soviet peace initiatives to reduce the strategic armaments in central Europe and address parliaments, governments, and political parties of their own countries with a plea to work for positive decisions with regard to arms reduction.

BRIEFS

CEMA SESSION IN LVOV--The 16th session of the metrology section of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Standardization has opened in Lvov attended by leaders of departments for metrology and standardization, directors of metrology institutes in the countries of the socialist community, a delegation from Yugoslavia, associates of the CEMA Secretariat and the CEMA Institute for Standardization. Dobrik, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Lvovskiy Obkom first secretary, delivered an address. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU]

GRIGORYEV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

LD291351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Text] Another 3 working days, and October will be behind us. Like June, when the SALT II treaty was signed in Vienna, it will beyond any doubt form a special chapter in the international chronicle of the year. For 3 weeks now the new Soviet peace initiative put forward in the speech by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the jubilee celebrations in the GDR has increasingly been occupying the attention of many countries' governments, parliaments, parties, public and press. It is determining the chief content of the heated debate on the problems of peace and security and on the nature of the development of the international situation in the 1980's.

A disarmament action week is being held throughout the world. A forum of the European public for disarmament and security has met on Belgian soil. The clear expression of the peoples' desire for peace, the determination to prevent a repetition of the tragedy of world war and a new surge in the masses' efforts and activeness in the struggle for peace are characteristic features of these October days.

Philosophy of Peace

The Soviet proposals reaffirm that socialism and peace are indivisible, as NEUES DEUTSCHLAND wrote recently. This conclusion also follows from the active and resolute assistance which the fraternal countries of the socialist community are giving to the Soviet peace offensive. This week the Soviet initiative has received full support in a special statement by the Mongolian Government, at the bilateral meetings between the leaders of the CSSR and Vietnam and Bulgaria and Romania, in Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly and at various forums held in the socialist community countries. The fraternal countries' coordinated efforts in the struggle for peace are one of the most important preconditions of that struggle's success.

True to Lenin's foreign policy principles, the Soviet Union attaches particular importance to developing and consolidating relations with those countries which, like the socialist countries, are dedicated to the ideals of freedom, independence and peace and are implacable toward any manifestations of hegemonism. Yet further evidence of this is provided by the results of the Soviet-South Yemeni talks held in Moscow during the official friendly visit by 'Abdal-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Supreme People's Council.

A friendship and cooperation treaty has been signed between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Other Soviet-South Yemeni documents have also been adopted. All this marks an important new stage in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Great importance is attached to the exchange of opinions on topical international problems, including the Near East, where a dangerous situation persists. Both there and in the regions of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean imperialism is attempting to interfere in the peoples' internal affairs and to control their wealth. Military force is the gamble here.

However, "statesman-like wisdom does not consist in 'reacting quickly' with machine-gun and rifle: The main point is to react correctly, taking into account the objective realities of today's world, and to seek a peaceful solution of problems." That remark of L. I. Brezhnev's in his 24 October speech has met with a broad response throughout the world. People of goodwill see it as a vivid reflection of a philosophy of peace and as a wise precept of reason and responsibility which is of universal importance.

Words and Deeds

The upsurge of the peoples' struggle against militarist plans and for military detente and disarmament is not going unnoticed in the West's ruling circles. In particular, a kind of escalation in assurances of their desire for peace may be observed in those circles.

But this is the strange thing. This is no impediment to invariable worship of the cult of military force. President Carter recently declared that "the only way to preserve peace is to be strong." How has the disarmament action week been "marked" in the West? In Washington Congress approved a bill on the purchase of $41.4 billion of weapons in the new fiscal year, which began 1 October. The press across the ocean is describing as a "new era in the buildup of U.S. nuclear weapons" the recent commissioning of the submarine, Francis Scott Key, with its full complement of the new Trident-1 ballistic missiles. While in Munich the Krauss-Maffei concern has started series production of the new Leopard-2 tank for the NATO armies.

However, what is more indicative than anything else is the fact that the leaders of the foremost NATO countries are continuing to twist and turn in every possible way just to avoid unprejudiced businesslike discussion of the Soviet proposals--which are honest, genuinely constructive and redistribute the landmarks for military detente in Europe. Secretary of State Vance declared yesterday that "it would be a mistake on NATO's part" to accept these proposals. The main efforts of the foremost NATO countries' leaders boil down to implementing--despite everything--the plans for producing and deploying in West Europe new American medium-range nuclear weapons capable only of planting a mine under the edifice of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

In the last few days on this side of the Atlantic, London has actively advocated implementing the American plans. Prime Minister M. Thatcher's speech in Parliament struck an extremely peremptory note in this sense. The "iron lady" displayed not a hint of the flexibility and circumspection of which British diplomacy was once so proud. Against this background the remarks by FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt and his colleagues superficially look considerably more thought out; they invariably welcome the USSR initiatives and note the need for military detente and talks. But notwithstanding all the nuances, they boil down to the same thing--approval of the dangerous NATO plan.

Bonn and the other NATO countries' capitals are obviously deliberately concealing from the peoples the fact that what is at issue is by no means an "upgrading" or "modernization," as the expression goes over there, but qualitatively new American nuclear weapons which are to be targeted on the USSR and are intended to resolve strategic tasks that have nothing to do with defense. It is well known that cruise missiles belong to the category of strategic offensive weapons. But it is these which are to make up the lion's share of the nuclear weapons that the Pentagon intends to deploy in West Europe in addition to the existing mass-destruction weapons there.

It is just as difficult to present the new U.S. plans as a means of overcoming some kind of "imbalance" of forces in Europe in the USSR's favor. For even NATO Secretary General Luns stated recently that "approximate parity of forces exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact."

As for the specifically nuclear sphere, the NATO countries' leaders, who usually make eager use of the analyses of the well-known London Institute of Strategic Studies when it is necessary to scare people with the "Soviet military threat," are now for some reason carefully omitting to mention the institute's latest calculations. However, these are extremely interesting. On page 117 of the institute's new report it says: "Near equality exists at the present time between the nuclear forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries."

There you have the "upgrading of armaments"! What is at issue is by no means the "upgrading of armaments" but rearmament and the U.S. intention to obtain one-sided military advantages and change the strategic situation in Europe in NATO's favor. Of course, the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries would not remain indifferent to such a situation. In that event they would take additional measures to strengthen their defense capability.

It is clear that implementation of the NATO plans would inevitably exacerbate the situation in Europe and to a large extent poison the international atmosphere as a whole. West Europe's peoples perceive evermore clearly the tremendous danger posed by the American plans. Protest is mounting. Calls for commonsense and for utilization of the potential embodied in the Soviet proposals are to be heard in the remarks of certain statesmen, party figures and parliamentarians and the press in the West. Is that not why Europe's transatlantic "defenders" have switched from diplomatic persuasion to direct blackmail and pressure on their West European allies. For this purpose, as AP reports, there has been sent to the capitals of the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands a "White House delegation to propagandize the idea of basing nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles there." The peremptory outburst of Senator Nunn, who openly threatened the allies with the "consequences" if they do not accept the Pentagon's demands, has caused broad indignation in West Europe.

Certain American press organs are noting that the NATO allies' acceptance of the American plan is regarded in Washington as virtually an issue of the greatest prestige. However, military ambitions and the quest for nuclear superiority in no way increase the prestige of either Washington, NATO, or the bloc's West European leaders. Just the contrary. The peoples greet with satisfaction anything that is for the benefit of peace. The universal approval of the SALT II treaty is evidence of this. With every passing day support is increasing for the new Soviet proposals, which represent a realistic basis for headway toward military detente and the strengthening of peace.

The realism, statecraft and commonsense of the West's leaders and their readiness to come to terms with the peoples' will and vital interests are all now on trial. This test has been inauspicious so far, but it is still not too late to adopt positions of realism.

Concerning a Certain Visit

Also among international events at present is the tour of Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, of West European countries. Beijing's "smile diplomacy" has already swept through France and the FRG. The next stage is London, and after the trip to foggy Britain, sunny Italy is on the program. Economic and other agreements have been concluded during the tour, and the granting of major loans to China has been discussed.

In the political plane the Beijing leader has vigorously propagandized the absurd thesis according to which, as AFP noted, "West Europe's mission is to become a Western counterweight to China in relation to the Soviet Union." As a matter of fact, the visitor made no secret of his intentions of sullying the atmosphere of detente in Europe with the spirit of confrontation with the socialist community countries. On the Rhine, the press reports, Hua Guofeng "again attacked the USSR" and openly supported the revanchist aspirations of West German militarism with respect to the socialist GDR. All this speaks for itself. This political "game" on Beijing's part has hardly aroused rapture among the peoples. Nor has it met with support in serious political circles in West European countries. According to press reports it was made known to the guest that Beijing's lectures concerning confrontation with the USSR are out of place and unacceptable.

As is known, NATO is examining the possibility of supplying modern weapons to China. Paris' LES ECHOS wrote the other day: "Nothing is being said about this officially, but away from the conference table during the visits and talks the idea of armaments will preoccupy many people." In Hamburg the Beijing leader visited the MBB aircraft and missile concern. According to press reports, as yet the Beijing visitor's longings remain unsatisfied. However, it is understood that broad economic assistance to Beijing can be divorced from military aspects only in the abstract, taking into account China's great-power hegemonist course in the international arena and its active opposition to detente, which has again been displayed during the current visit. Since Beijing's talks on arms deliveries have gone furthest with London, the possibility cannot be excluded that these questions could acquire greater weight at the third stage of the Chinese visit.

The public in West European countries is again noting with concern that no changes have taken place in China's policy line in the international arena. As France's LE MATIN newspaper writes, Hua Guofeng "continues to assert that war is inevitable" and that at best this turn of events can only be "postponed." West Germany's NEUE RHEIN ZEITUNG writes: "Concern and uncertainty must be aroused by the Chinese thesis on the 'inevitability of war.' Hua Guofeng and his associates have recently been saying that China seeks to 'postpone' nuclear catastrophe. The world must prevent such a catastrophe."

Against this background questions inevitably arise in connection with the Chinese-West German talks. In Bonn one side proposed a toast to a "strong Germany," the other to a "strong China." The chancellor stated: "We have noted a commonality of views on a considerable range of questions." The premier confirmed: "We have achieved unity of opinions on a wide range of questions." On what basis, in what respect is such accord manifested between a state whose policy is officially oriented toward detente and a state whose militarist and hegemonist line is evident, a state whose leaders this year unleashed an aggressive adventure against a neighboring country and are constantly threatening to repeat it? These questions have not yet been answered.

The other day the capitalist world marked a kind of "jubilee"--the 50th anniversary of the fateful "Black Friday" of 24 October 1929, when Wall Street crashed and a world economic crisis began. Decades have passed. But as then, the capitalist world is now experiencing stock market and currency turmoil, recessions, inflation and mass unemployment. Uncertainty and pessimistic sentiments and forecasts accompany life and development in that part of the world.

At that time, 50 years ago, the Soviet aircraft "Strana Sovetov" flew into New York. Today, in the photographs, it looks like a clumsy bird, but as Mikhail Koltsov wrote in PRAVDA, it was a living example of the brilliant creativity of the country of workers and peasants, the first swallow heralding things to come. He continued: "Pompous stylists add caustically: 'one swallow does not make it spring.' But surely it is not spring we are seeking? We prefer the fall. The cheerful, fresh fall in November squalls. Like 12 years ago..."

Today, the same words apply as they did 62 years ago. That fall has for a long time inspired not only us but hundreds of millions of people in the world. The peoples are preparing to greet the latest Great October holiday, drawing optimism and confidence in the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace from its ideas and from the socialist countries' historic achievements.

SHITIKOV ADDRESSES MOSCOW UN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD231816 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS--The public of the Soviet capital has observed today the 34th anniversary of the United Nations Organisation.

Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR's Parliamentary Group, told a meeting at the Moscow House of Trade Unions: "This date is of particular importance for the Soviet people. And not only because the USSR is one of the founders of the United Nations, but also because 20 million Soviet citizens perished in the struggle against fascism in the name of triumph of the idea which underlies the United Nations--the idea of peace and international security."

Shitikov said that these days the world witnessed new exceptionally important Soviet proposals, directed at advancing the cause of detente, expanding and deepening international cooperation. These proposals were formulated by Leonid Brezhnev at the festivities in Berlin on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDP.

"The new Soviet Initiatives", Shitikov said, "are another irrefutable evidence of the sincere aspiration of our country to peace on earth, strengthening of trust among the European states."

Shitikov also noted an important role of the United Nations in improving international climate. He recalled that at present, the United Nations is examining a number of important Soviet initiatives, particularly, the question of the "inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations".

"The Soviet public," Aleskey Shitikov went on to say, "expresses hope that the United Nations, backed by the broadest peaceloving forces, will make use of its entire prestige to curb the arms race, and achieve transition to effective measures on disarmament."

The meeting participants have sent a message to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, expressing resolve of the Soviet Union to continue to support all efforts of the United Nations to strengthen peace and international security.

COMMENTARY ON SECOND ROUND OF PRC-SRV NEGOTIATIONS

OW301439 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW

[Shmidtin commentary]

[Summary] The Sino-Vietnamese negotiations have been in progress for 6 months. During this period the parties held 12 meetings. They ended with no results owing to the faults of the Chinese side.

During these meetings the Chinese delegation proposed unacceptable terms. Beijing categorically demanded that Vietnam recognize China's ownership of the Xisha and Nansha islands, stop providing Laos and Kampuchea with internationalist aid, change its foreign policy and follow Beijing's so-called antihegemonist policy. Acceptance of these demands would mean the end of socialist Vietnam because it would then become an obedient tool of the hegemonists in Beijing. Therefore, Vietnam had good reason to reject these unreasonable demands of the Chinese leaders.

During the last meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, the Chinese delegates again adopted a troublesome attitude toward the Vietnamese delegation's constructive proposal. When the head of the Vietnamese delegation proposed that both sides should first discuss appropriate measures for preventing the danger of a resort to military action, the head of the Chinese delegation, Han Nianlong, failed to put forward any constructive proposal except to harp on an anti-Vietnamese tune.

"The stand adopted by the Chinese delegation during the negotiations shows that Beijing used the negotiations to achieve its propaganda aim in order to deceive world public opinion. Under cover of the negotiations, Beijing is stepping up war preparations in order to carry out a new military adventure. During the negotiations, the Chinese authorities deployed 30 divisions of troops near the Vietnamese border and set up heavy artillery pieces and missile installations at positions near the border. Recently, Beijing has stepped up armed provocations at the border. Chinese military aircraft have frequently conducted bombing exercises in areas near Vietnamese soil. From 1 to 14 October, Chinese warships violated Vietnamese territorial waters 450 times. The Chinese side has forbidden foreign aircraft to fly through Chinese airspace north of the Vietnamese border.

"Foreign observers believe this action is related to Beijing's preparations to once again commit aggression against Vietnam.

"China's preparations for carrying out a second military adventure against Vietnam have aroused concerns among countries in Southeast and South Asia. These countries know that Beijing's action will undermine the stability of this region."

Beijing's new aggression against Vietnam will bring about new calamities and misfortunes to overseas Chinese. It should be understood that China's aggression against Vietnam at the beginning of this year resulted in a large number of overseas Chinese in Vietnam fleeing the country and is one of the causes of the refugee problem. During that war of aggression against Vietnam, many overseas Chinese were deceived into joining the aggressor troops and then died on the battlefield. China also used overseas Chinese in Vietnam to carry out acts of sabotage. Because of this, Southeast Asian countries have stepped up their guard against overseas Chinese.

The heroic Vietnamese people are resolved to hit back at Beijing's new scheme of aggression in order to defend their country and the peace and stability of the entire Southeast Asian region.

DENG'S STATEMENT ON INDOCHINA SITUATION NOTED

OW301655 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW

[Text] According to reports from Beijing, Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping has once again hurled a threat against the SRV. At a reception for and conversation with Thai Parliament speaker Harin, he publicly instigated Thailand and other ASEAN countries to carry out hostile acts against the SRV. He stated that China would support the ASEAN nations, especially Thailand, if these countries and Vietnam were involved in a conflict which, as everyone knows, has frantically been encouraged by Beijing.

Deng Xiaoping also declared that China would use all necessary measures to support Democratic Kampuchea. So far, Beijing has called Democratic Kampuchea the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which represents no one and is guilty of exterminating 3 million Kampucheans.

BEIJING'S POLICY CAUSES TENSION IN ASIA

OW300248 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW

[Shalygin commentary]

[Text] The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Press and Information Department issued a memorandum on the situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The facts cited in the document prove that the situation there is very tense, and that it is deliberately made that way by the Chinese side.

In fact, each day, actually several times each day, China is carrying out various kinds of armed provocative activities. For example, since early October the Chinese side has fired on, raided and invaded Vietnamese territory on more than 100 occasions, and almost all districts of the six provinces on the northern border of Vietnam have been hit. On 24 October, Chinese artillery shelled a 25-km-long residential area on the Vietnamese border. The shelling lasted about 5 hours, causing heavy damage and casualties. In addition to continuing provocative activities on land, China also violates Vietnamese territorial waters with increasing frequency. In September Chinese vessels intruded into Vietnamese territorial waters more than 600 times, and more than 700 times in the first 20 days of October. Near the border, China has massed large numbers of troops. The number of divisions recently increased from 12 to 15. In addition, large numbers of troops have been moved from the interior to areas not too far away from the Vietnamese border, and long-range artillery, rocket and tank units and other modern war equipment are being assembled.

The purpose of Beijing's actions is quite obvious. Moreover, Beijing is constantly threatening Vietnam politically. A few days ago, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said in a statement to Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN: "China reserves the right to punish Vietnam. At the same time, China has also deliberately caused the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations, which have been repeatedly interrupted since spring, to come to a deadlock.

We would like to remind everyone of the fact that in the negotiations Vietnam has proposed establishing a demilitarized zone along the border between the two countries to avoid contact between the two countries' armed forces. In addition, the Vietnamese side has also proposed the signing of an agreement to prevent armed actions in the border areas.

These constructive proposals are conducive first, to easing the tense situation along the border and, second, to normalizing relations between the two countries; but the Chinese delegation has evaded discussing them. Obviously Beijing does not want to normalize relations between the two countries.

Beijing's actions have confirmed the conclusion made by the (?combined delegation of international democratic legal workers) that recently visited Vietnam and Kampuchea. In a document distributed by the delegation at the UN General Assembly, it is pointed out emphatically: Beijing's policy of aggression against neighboring countries is the main cause of the tense situation in Southeast Asia.

KORNILOV VIEWS 'DUET' OF ANTI-SOVIETISM FROM PRC, UK VISITOR

LD302056 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

["Farce in Beijing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 30, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Noisy tirades slandering Soviet foreign policy are coming again from Beijing, as they did many times before. But this time Beijing's favourite anti-Soviet songs are sung not solo but in a duet, and not only in Chinese, but also in English. The duet singers are Deng Xiaoping, deputy premier of the State Council of the PRC, and "China's guest of honour" H. Macmillan, former prime minister of Britain from the Conservative Party.

The Chinese leader and the former Tory leader in Britain display a rare kindredness of spirits. No sooner does Deng mention "Soviet expansionism" than the British visitor, immediately taking the cue, explains that he is also very much concerned by "Soviet expansion, especially in Africa." No sooner does Deng say about "the build-up of the Russian military arsenal" than his guest, taking up the subject, enlarges on the "Soviet military menace" which is allegedly hanging over many states today. A FRANCE PRESSE report from Beijing says that "Deng and Macmillan hold identical views concerning Soviet expansionism".

It is true that they hold identical views. But what are these "views" based upon? It is well known that the Soviet Union, being true to its principled policy of peace, does not threaten anyone and is not going to attack anyone. It is also well known that it is precisely the Soviet Union that is actively and consistently coming out for the improvement of the international political climate, for the development of goodneighbour relations between all states.

Where do the duet singers in Beijing see the notorious "Soviet expansionism"? They have no and cannot have any facts to support such allegations.

And if they are really concerned over "the problem of expansionism" they need not look for facts outside China. It is enough for them to turn their eyes to Beijing's policy. It is Beijing that lays territorial claims to neighbouring states, claims to even a greater territory than that of China itself.

It was Beijing that launched, in keeping with its great-power hegemonistic policy, an armed aggression against neighbouring Vietnam and that today is threatening to "teach another lesson" to that sovereign country which does not wish to shape its policy according to Chinese schemes.

It is Beijing, not the Soviet Union, that is pursuing in the international arena a policy of creating new seats of tension in an effort to put different countries and peoples on a collision course. Observers note that H. Macmillan's visit to China coincided in time with the West European tour of the Premier of the State Council of the PRC Hua Guofeng, who stated in London that the interests of China and Britain coincide on a number of issues. Official British circles do not specify so far as to where lies this "coincidence of interests" between Beijing, which declares for all to hear about its striving to undermine detente in Europe, and London which is a signatory of the Helsinki Final Act.

But the DAILY EXPRESS has already announced that the views of the present Conservative government with regard to the so-called "Soviet menace" differ little from those of the Chinese leader. In this connection the question suggests itself: Does Mr Macmillan air in Beijing the thinking of the London Conservatives? Anyway, one thing is clear: The duet in Beijing is singing out of tune. The two singers pose as "fighters against expansionism" and are doing so, of all places, in Beijing, that is precisely at the place where aggressive hegemonism is cultivated and wherefrom comes a serious threat to peace. This is nothing more than a farce.

PRC POLICY VIEWED AS 'SERIOUS OBSTACLE' TO EASING TENSION

LD270446 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Boris Ivanov commentary]

[Excerpts] In an attempt to adapt to the present-day international trends, China's leadership has recently refrained from publicizing its most offensive ideas. On the contrary, China is concealing its drive for world dom nation and sometimes it even poses as a supporter of the relaxation of world tension, although it has always denied the existence of this trend. But not even the most sophisticated camouflage can hide the actual political deeds and aims of China's leadership. Beijing's policy continues to be a serious obstacle to the further relaxation of tension, to ending the arms race and to easing tension in the new spheres of international affairs and to expanding the relaxation to all parts of the world. The Chinese leaders say, for example, that they are not opposed to the relaxation of tension, yet they rabidly oppose any Soviet initiative geared to maintaining and strengthening peace, to further easing international tension and to curbing the arms race.

Disarmament is a major factor in the efforts to ease international tension, and this is why the Chinese leadership is against any attempt to bring about disarmament. For nearly 2 decades Beijing has been trying to torpedo every effort to slow down the arms race and to achieve disarmament. The Beijing representatives have taken part in nine UN General Assemblies, but have never supported a single proposal to curb the arms race. Nor have the Chinese representatives put a single proposal, constructive proposal, that would indicate a desire for disarmament or peace. And China and Albania, then following China's lead, voted against the Soviet Union's proposal for all permanent Security Council members to cut their military budgets by 10 per cent and to use the money to aid the developing countries.

China itself spends about half of its national budget on direct military expenses, and China's leaders admit the military budget will continue to grow. Today it is the aim of the Chinese leadership to get the leaders of West European countries to agree to supply China with modern weapons, equipment and technology. Recently, when Hua Guofeng was in France, the French newspaper LE MONDE commented that the Chinese were apparently very interested in the military equipment of France and Europe in general. In the light of all this it is not hard to understand why China's leaders are talking so profusely about adhering to the relaxation of international tension and wanting to strengthen world peace.

FORMATION OF GOVERNING COUNCIL IN SOUTH KOREA REPORTED

LD301930 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 30, TASS--A council consting of the acting President Choe Kyu-ha and top-level officers of the armed forces has taken over the governing of the country after the murder of the South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hui. As reported by KYODO News Agency, the council will stay in power till the election of a new president of South Korea. After their first session members of the council stated that Pak Chong-hui's death "will not affect South Korea's relations with the United States and other allies".

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON SOUTH KOREAN EVENTS

U.S. Interference Scored

LD301326 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Rakhovetskiy reports:

The USA is increasing its direct military interference in the internal affairs of South Korea for the purposes of keeping the puppet regime welcome to it. According to reports from Seoul, the Blue Ridge, the flagship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, with Vice Admiral Silvester Foley, commander of the fleet, and high ranking officers of his staff on board, entered port of Pusan this morning. The 38,000-strong corps of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea has been alerted and reinforced by reconnaissance aircraft which were urgently brought there. A squadron of combatant ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet including the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk is moving towards the shores of the Korean Peninsula.

This show of military force is being staged on orders from U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown in connection with the unstable political situation that has developed in South Korea of late. The political despotism of the Seoul regime and the worsening of the economic situation gave rise to people's mass action in many cities of South Korea. The participants in the meetings and demonstrations demanded that democratic transformations be effected in the country. The police and troops suppressed by force the peaceful action of population. Numerous arrests have been made. A curfew was imposed throughout the territory of South Korea, and regular troops were brought to the cities of Pusan and Masan. The killing of dictator Pak Chong-hui strained the situation still more. A state of emergency has been imposed in the country. In the obtaining conditions the USA decided to resort to a direct military interference in an attempt to channel the development of the situation in South Korea in a direction acceptable to it.

Commenting today on the series of the U.S. military gestures in South Korea, the newspaper AKAHATA emphasizes that the political goals of the USA are to prevent a "political chaos" after the killing of Pak Chong-hui, to suppress the growth of the anti-dictatorial movement of the people who demand freedom and democracy, and to keep in South Korea the puppet regime acting on U.S. orders.

Andrianov Commentary

LD310025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1948 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] According to a KYODO News Agency report, Blue Ridge, the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, entered the South Korean port of Pusan this morning.

On board is the commander of the fleet, Vice Admiral Oley, and senior staff officers. Boris Andrianov comments on this report:

The U.S. flagship is only the head ship among those navy vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet which have been sent by Washington to the shores of South Korea. Already on its way there is the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk which has on board 90 of some of the most up-to-date fighter bombers. On their way together with it are three missile-carrying cruisers, the same number of missile-carrying destroyers and one frigate. We have here a premeditated demonstration of the U.S. military might off the eastern shores of the Pacific. Why has this demonstration been undertaken? U.S. Defense Secretary Brown tried to create the impression as if the hurried transfer of such a mighty squadron of naval ships was brought about by the need to safeguard the security of South Korea over which, it is alleged, there hangs a threat from the North. Such a danger has arisen, it is claimed, in connection with the recent murder of the Seoul dictator Pak Chong-hui.

At the same time, noteworthy is the aspiration of U.S. propaganda to charge up passions around the story of this murder which, using its words, was the result of a plot of allegedly large dimensions. In this, significant hints are being dropped claiming that the destruction of Pak Chong-hui was part of the plans of those posing a threat to South Korea from the North.

The methods which the Pentagon boss and the press beyond the ocean are resorting to are obviously not sparkling with novelty. They were used as long ago as ancient times by people of a certain kind who would shout at the top of their voices: Stop, thief! to avert from themselves the suspicion of theft. The speculative fantasies which have arisen beyond the ocean do not hold much water when confronted with facts. They testify, above all, to the fact that the murder of Pak Chong-hui was carried out by the South Korean secret police. It is no secret that this service is fully dependent on the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The Seoul secret police cannot make a single step without the sanction of the American masters. Let me remind you, for instance, how they, even in the residence of Pak Chong-hui, behaved as if the house belonged to them, and from this it appears that the murder of the South Korean dictator is in essence the elimination, sanctioned beyond the ocean, of an odious person who had become a burden to his American patrons. The thought automatically suggests itself that the organizers of this action decided to not simply dispatch Pak Chong-hui to the next world but to exploit the very fact of his destruction as a planned reason for open military interference in the internal affairs of South Korea where mass dissatisfaction with the Seoul regime came to a head a long time ago--a regime which was directly conceived by the United States.

Kurdyumov Commentary

LD311105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Kurdyumov article under the rubric: "Commentator's Column": "Seoul Riddles"]

[Text] Removal of South Korean puppet "President" Pak Chong-hui from the political arena has provoked a mass of questions and speculation from political observers concerning the real circumstances surrounding the killing of the dictator. It is not difficult to understand why. The Seoul version, according to which the secret police chief fatally wounded Pak "by accident" during a dinner at the Korean Central Intelligence headquarters. [paragraph continued]

Since the murder of the president followed a series of large antigovernment demonstrations in South Korea over recent weeks, many American observers are inclined to conclude that it is most probably a matter of premeditated murder. They think that the reason for the removal of Pak Chong-hui was the bitter fighting within the ruling Seoul clique over methods of combating growing opposition to the dictatorship.

Such a conclusion is reached in particular by New York TIMES correspondent Stokes, who visited South Korea recently. "Pak," he notes, "used to be called a corrupt and cruel tyrant, who oppressed those who did not agree with him, eliminated opponents and set up a police state based on fear and repression." Successive American administrations "tolerated the repressive measures of the Pak regime."

The article goes on to say: Even the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, set up in the image and likeness of the American cloak and dagger intelligence service, "had some doubts about the methods being used to govern the country," particularly after the acute increase in opposition to the regime displayed in the recent mass demonstrations and other actions in Pusan and Masan--two large industrial districts in the country.

Washington STAR observer Bradsher, in turn, finds Washington's reaction to the events in South Korea quite curious and symptomatic. He points out that administration officials have been carefully avoiding calling the changes in the Seoul regime a coup, and writes: "The fact that power in South Korea has passed into the hands of Chong Sung-hwa, army chief of staff, and the former prime minister, men who were close to the murdered Pak Chong-hui, give grounds for supposing that there will be no substantial change in the South Korean regime."

Similar observations are also expressed in the New York TIMES. As the Japanese newspaper ASAHI reports, the Blue Ridge, flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, is heading for the South Korean port of Pusan at this moment. In a few days time, the American aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk will also arrive there. It is obviously a matter of yet another "show of muscle," aimed at intimidating the opposition and securing the arrangement of South Korean puppets required by the United States.

Military Council in Control

LD310412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] The Seoul regime will be governed by military men--that is the view of many observers following reports that a council has been established in South Korea to govern the country. This council will rule until the election of a new president to replace the dictator Pak Chong-hui, who was killed.

The highest ranks of the South Korean Armed Forces are on the council, as is Choe Kyu-ha, the acting president, The appointment of his political figure is described as camouflage, inasmuch as Choe Kyu-ha has no influence and no real base. The base of power in fact lies in the hands of the military leadership of the Seoul regime and the South Korean generals are in turn subordinate to the army command of the U.S. forces deployed on South Korean territory.

The situation there remains tense, as before, in connection with the recent mass demonstrations against the draconian regime. Martial law is in effect in the country; a curfew and strict censorship are in force. All higher education institutions are closed because the students entered the front ranks of participants in the movement against the dictatorial order in the country.

Judging by all events, no one is prepared to change this order in South Korea because it suits primarily the United States, which has turned this country into its own private domain and big military base on the Asian Continent.

IZVESTIYA on Pak's Death

LD301713 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yu. Bandura dispatch from "The World Today" feature compiled by B. Vasilyev: "South Korea; Dictator Killed"]

[Text] The Seoul dictator Pak Chong-hui was killed on the evening of 26 October by shots from a pistol. The assassination was committed, according to reports from Seoul, by Kim Chae-kyu, director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, our correspondent Yu. Bandura reports from Tokyo.

The circumstances of this event have not yet been fully ascertained. According to a statement by the authorities Pak was allegedly killed "as a result of a quarrel which erupted at a dinner in the presidential palace." But it is noteworthy that the U.S. State Department, as early as the morning of 27 October, when the South Korean population did not yet even suspect that these events had occurred, issued a "confirmation of reports of a coup in Seoul." The South Korean correspondent of the Japanese newspaper SANKEI confirms the coup version. The fact that five of his security guards were killed with Pak also corroborates reports of the premeditated nature of the killing.

The Seoul authorities are using Pak's assassination as a pretext for further suppressing the mass demonstrations against the dictatorship. On Saturday martial law was extended to all South Korea. The U.S. Armed Forces stationed there were put on combat alert. The functions of "president" were hastily handed over to Choe Kyu-ha, who held the post of "prime minister" under the dictator.

U.S.-JAPANESE JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES REPORTED

LD251454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A report from Tokyo: Joint exercises of Japanese and American air forces were held in the Okinawa area. Operations were conducted for discovery and recovery of servicemen of the two countries in the open sea. Military transport aircraft and helicopters took part. TASS calls these maneuvers an integral component of the development of interrelationship of the armed forces of Japan and the USA, in accordance with the plans of the military authorities of the two countries. These plans are directed at strengthening and expanding the Japanese-American military alliance.

SOVIET TROOPS DEPLOYED IN MONGOLIA AT COUNTRY'S REQUEST

LD301932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] UNEN, the organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, has published an editorial article today about China's foreign policy.

The Mongolian People's Republic, it says, as one of China's neighbors, has for a considerable period experienced the baneful consequences of Beijing's hegemonist, expansionist course.

The policy of the Chinese leaders is aimed directly at the elimination of the independence and sovereignty of Mongolia, at annexing its territory and seizing its natural riches. It is well known that both before and after his coming to power Mao Zedong and then his successors frequently and openly stated their aggressive ambitions with regard to Mongolia. Even after the conclusion in 1962 of a treaty on the border between Mongolia and China, the Chinese authorities, disregarding the treaty obligations, did not cease their provocative actions against People's Mongolia. Tension on the Mongolian-Chinese border constantly increased.

In these conditions, UNEN stresses, the question arose in all earnestness about protecting the independence and sovereignty of our country and the revolutionary achievements of the Mongolian people. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic undertook appropriate measures to strengthen the armed forces and border troops of the country. However, it was difficult for Mongolia alone to withstand expansion on the part of such a state as China, whose armed forces number several times greater than the number of the entire population of Mongolia.

Therefore, in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic and in the spirit of the UN Charter, the Government of Mongolia appealed for help to the Soviet Union, the tested friend of the Mongolian people which had frequently come to its aid. True to its internationalist duty and obligations as an ally, the USSR this time also satisfied the request of the Mongolian Government.

No one can dispute the fact that the decision to deploy Soviet military units in Mongolia is a purely internal matter of the sovereign Mongolian state. Soviet servicemen, together with the servicemen of the Mongolian People's Army stand in defense of the independence and territorial integrity of the Mongolian People's Republic. This is well known in Beijing, also.

Why, then, do the Chinese authorities and the Chinese press, in particular the RENMIN RIBAO in its recent publication, raise the question of Soviet troops in Mongolia, at the same time having recourse to lies and slander? The reason for the provocative hullabaloo whipped up by Beijing, UNEN considers, is extremely simple. Every time that Beijing has put forward its aggressive demands the Soviet Union, respecting the rights of the Mongolian people for freedom and independence, has given a decisive rebuff to the Chinese hegemonists. This inviolable fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, which blocks the path of the hegemonist plans of the present Chinese leaders, is causing anger in Beijing.

DPRK CHEMICAL PLANT HEAD LAUDS SOVIET AID, PLANT'S IMPORTANCE

LD301639 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 October 1979 publishes on page 4 a 1,300-word Pyongyang dispatch from correspondent V. Razuvayev under the rubric "From the Socialist Countries" and the headlined "Second Birth." Razuvayev reports on the work of a chemical plant at Hamhung and describes conversations with workers there. He quotes the plant's director as saying that "Our Soviet friends gave us great assistance" in reconstructing the plant after the Korean war and supplying equipment. He outlines the work of the plant today and its role in the DPRK economy and concludes by noting that in the DPRK the development of the chemicals industry is regarded as "one of the most important conditions of economic progress and the creation of the material and technical base of socialism on Korean soil."

AMIN ADDRESSES AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD252100 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 25, TASS--Meetings of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have ended here. As is reported by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, approved in the course of the meetings were the First Five-Year Plan of socio-economic development of the country and also a number of acts pertaining to the economic policy in the next few years.

A speech at the concluding meeting was made by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin. He dwelt, specifically, on questions of foreign policy of the country, stressing the devotion of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the principles of the non-alignment movement which is waging struggle against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and Zionism. Hafizollah Amin expressed readiness of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for establishment of normal relations with Iran and Pakistan.

AFGHAN POLITBURO DECISION ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION CELEBRATIONS

LD300952 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 30, TASS--A decision has been published of the Politbureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC on the celebrations to mark the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The document stresses that on November 7 the countries of the socialist community, the international working class and national liberation movement, the working people of the whole world, the entire progressive mankind celebrate the event, which has marked a turning point in the history of development of mankind, has been an example for all oppressed enslaved peoples, has shown the way to liberation from the fetters of imperialism.

The whole work in preparation for the celebrations to mark the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Revolution, says the decision, will be devoted to the further strengthening of friendship between the Afghan and Soviet peoples.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES AFGHAN PLANNING MINISTER ALEMYAR

LD302020 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Nikolay Baybakov has received here in Moscow the minister of planning of Afghanistan, Alemyar. They discussed the development of economic relations between the two countries.

PAKISTAN'S HAQ RESERVES RIGHT TO DETONATE NUCLEAR BOMB

LD281542 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, October 28, TASS--Pakistan's President General Ziaul Haq said at a press conference that he reserves the right to adopt a decision on exploding a nuclear device if this is required by the interests of the development of Pakistan's atomic power energetics.

HONG KONG PRESS REPORTS INCREASED INFLUX OF PRC REFUGEES

LD301622 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Singapore, October 30, TASS--According to Hong Kong press reports, the flow of people from China trying to find refuge in this British colony is growing. A record number of refugees has been registered in October since May. Almost 60 thousand Chinese have ilegally crossed into Hong Kong and were detained by its authorities since the beginning of the year. In the opinion of observers, the mass exodus of the Chinese from their country will continue. It is a result of the hard conditions of life, unemployment, and persecution by the Chinese authorities, carrying out one purge after by another.

KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD310933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Keo Prasat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], presented his credentials in the Kremlin on 26 October to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Presenting his credentials, Keo Prasat said that the revolutionary patriotic forces' historic victory of 7 January 1979 began a new era--the era of Kampuchea's renaissance. He stressed that the Kampuchean people would make every effort to maintain and strengthen the friendly Kampuchean-Soviet relations born in the flames of revolutionary struggle and founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

On behalf of the PRK leadership and all the Kampuchean people the ambassador expressed gratitude and sincere appreciation to the leaders of the Soviet Union and to all the Soviet people for the great help and support given by them in building the new Kampuchea and consolidating its positions in the international arena.

The Soviet and Kampuchean peoples, V.V. Kuznetsov said, are linked by the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation. The victory of Kampuchea's revolutionary-patriotic forces opened up broad opportunities for developing and deepening friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the PRK in the interests of both countries' peoples and for the benefit of peace, democracy and social progress.

The Soviet Union welcomes the young republic's first successes in restoring the national economy and notes with satisfaction the increase in the international prestige of the PRK, which is making its contribution to the strengthening of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

V.V. Kuznetsov asked the ambassador to convey to the PRK leaders and to all the heroic Kampuchean people friendly greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the Soviet Union's other leaders, as well as wishes for their success in the motherland's renaissance.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between Keo Prasat and V.V. Kuznetsov a warm and friendly conversation took place, in which N.F. Firyubin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, took part.

SOVIET DOCKWORKERS DEPART FAR EAST PORTS FOR KAMPUCHEA

OW250150 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 20 Oct 79 OW

[Excerpt] The motorship Lyubov Orlova is making preparations to leave its home port at any minute. Dockworkers from four Far Eastern ports who are on their way to Kampuchea to render fraternal assistance to their colleagues are aboard. We have received the following report by phone from our correspondent Vyacheslav Zdorikov, who was among the people who saw the Vanino dockworkers off to that far away country.

[Zdorikov--begin recording] Like other dockworkers in the Soviet Far East, Vanino's portworkers have on many occasions given effective, practical support to the Indochinese people, who are struggling for national independence and to build the basis of a socialist society in their countries. Only shock labor has and is being used to process cargo in Vanino destined for the ports of Vietnam and addressed to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Along with representatives of other Far Eastern ports, Vanino's dockworkers directly assisted the SRV working people this spring when they worked in Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City as members of friendship expeditions.

Now they have again been given a responsible task--forming work brigades in ports of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, whose people have cast off the hated pro-Beijing clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. We are aware of how expensive Mao Zedong's brand of communism was for the Kampucheans. The price included the millions of people who perished, a wrecked economy, and neglected cities and agricultural plantations. In addressing a Vanino port meeting, Raykom Secretary Anatoliy Georgiyevich Klimov said that during this difficult period of reconstruction all socialist countries and, first of all, the Soviet Union have extended a hand of friendship to the working people of Kampuchea. [end recording]

KAMPUCHEA REJECTS WESTERN AID, LAUDS USSR CONTRIBUTION

LD301811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Sincere Gratitude"]

[Text] Phnom Penh--At the People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry a press conference has been held at which a communique on a Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council session was circulated.

The document points out that lately bourgeois propaganda has been trying to overstate the difficulties and dramatize the situation prevailing in Kampuchea as a result of the shortage of foodstuffs. The West is issuing statements that exaggerate the foodstuff difficulties in the country and attempt to portray the capitalist world as sole "savior" of the Kampuchean people. All this is being done with the aim of obtaining the opportunity to interfere in the People's Republic of Kampuchea's internal affairs and in order to legalize, on the pretext of offering aid, the provision of supplies to the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs via the Kampuchean-Thai border. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council rejected such terms for aid, which were put forward, in particular, by the delegation of American congressmen who visited the country recently.

At present the aid supplied by the Western countries to Kampuchea via international organizations--in particular, the International Red Cross and UNICEF--is negligible compared with the aid given to the People's Republic of Kampuchea by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the communique says. The People's Republic of Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council expresses sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and international organizations, which have in swift and timely fashion provided a large quantity of foodstuffs needed to meet the requirements of Kampuchea's population.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES SRV MEMORANDUM ON CHINA TALKS

OW302202 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: Please listen to our station commentator's comments on the memorandum made public in Hanoi [on 28 October] by the Press and Information Department of the SRV Foreign Ministry.

Our station commentator wrote: The memorandum deals with the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The facts brought to light in this document show that the situation in that area is very tense as a result of China's actions. In fact, China is daily carrying out armed provocations along the border. On some days, in fact, China has carried out several armed provocations in a certain area. Since early October, China has more than 100 times shelled, fired into, launched armed attacks against, or sent troops into Vietnamese territory in nearly all the districts of the six Vietnamese border provinces. On 24 October, in particular, all Vietnamese villages situated along a 25-kilometer stretch of the Sino-Vietnamese border were shelled for nearly 5 hours, causing great losses in lives and property.

Along with armed provocations on the land, China has also stepped up its intrusions into Vietnam's waters. In September, Chinese vessels intruded into Vietnam's waters on more than 600 occasions; and during the first 20 days of October, another 700 intrusions occured. China has massed from 12 to 15 divisions along its border with Vietnam. Besides, more Chinese troops are being moved to (?areas close to China's border with Vietnam along with) missiles, tanks and other modern war equipment. Thus, the Beijing ruling circle is obviously carrying out an aggressive policy toward Vietnam.

Besides waging armed provocations, the Chinese authorities have repeatedly voiced threats of war against Vietnam. A few days ago, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, in an interview with a correspondent of the Japanese paper ASAHI, said: China reserves for itself the right to punish Vietnam. Meanwhile, China has deliberately deadlocked the Vietnam-China talks. The talks have been stalemated since this spring.

It should be recalled that during these talks the Vietnamese side has proposed that a demilitarized zone be established along the Sino-Vietnamese border in order to avoid further armed conflicts between the two sides. The Vietnamese side has also proposed that a treaty be signed to prevent armed activity along the border. However, the Chinese delegation has avoided discussing Vietnam's constructive proposals which are aimed at relieving tension along the border and then later at normalizing Sino-Vietnamese relations because that is not what Beijing wants. Beijing's actions have proven the correctness of a statement by a delegation of the International Democratic Lawyers Association that recently visited Vietnam and Kampuchea. This delegation has disseminated at the UN General Assembly copies of a document stressing that Beijing's aggressive policy is the main cause of tension in Southeast Asia.

ROMANOV HAS TALKS IN LENINGRAD WITH SED'S HAGER

LD301301 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "A Friendly Talk"]

[Text] Yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, received K. Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who has arrived in Leningrad from Moscow. He is heading a GDR delegation which is in our country in connection with the GDR culture days in the USSR.

During the friendly talk which took place, it was stressed that the participation of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the GDR's 30th anniversary celebrations was an event of outstanding significance. The visit helped to further deepen fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples. The new Soviet peace-loving initiative put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech has met with the full support of the fraternal socialist community countries and strengthened the world peoples' hopes for lasting peace.

G.V. Romanov spoke of the main directions of the Leningrad party organization's activity in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and fulfilling the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast in the 10th 5-year plan, in which an important place is allotted to problems of boosting culture further and of providing ideological backup for economic growth and social transformations.

K. Hager stressed that an increasingly intensive role is played by cultural cooperation and the exchange of leading experience in expanding and deepening fraternal relations. The GDR culture days in the Soviet Union, K. Hager noted, are a shining demonstration of the cohesion of our peoples, united by common tasks and goals in building communism and socialism.

Taking part in the friendly conversation were H.-J. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR culture minister, and H. Ott, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR ambassador to the USSR. Also present at the conversation were R.S. Bobovikov, secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, Yu.Ya. Barabash, USSR first deputy minister of culture, and V.I. Pimenov, secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom.

In the Smolnyy K. Hager and those accompanying him visited the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum. They also went to the exhibition entitled "The Dresden Bezirk in the GDR's 30th Anniversary Year," staged in the Museum of Ethnography of the People's of the USSR, and visited the main enterprises of the Elektrosila association.

The guests laid flowers at the Monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad in Victory Square.

SED DELEGATION VISITS USSR, DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD271353 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1103 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A delegation of the SED Central Committee held a comprehensive exchange of views on the work of the CPSU and the SED in fulfilling party decision in the field of agriculture from Wednesday to Saturday in the Soviet Union. During their stay the delegation led by Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. Questions of the deepening of scientific-technical cooperation in the field of agriculture were discussed during a talk in the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

BEGIN'S ISRAELI CABINET RESHUFFLE REPORTED

LD301146 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 30, TASS--As the Israeli radio reported, Israeli Prime Minister Begin decided to effect a number of changes in his government. He, in particular, appointed Gurwitsch to be the new minister of finance. A new post--that of the second deputy prime minister for internal affairs--will be instituted for Erlich, the former finance minister. The change of finance ministers is a reflection of the general crisis of the Zionist leadership of Israel and the masses' continuing discontent with the militaristic trend of the government's economic policy which resulted in an unprecedented price rise and 100-percent rate of inflation. Begin, according to the broadcast, also confirmed his intention to continue performing the duties of the minister of foreign affairs for some time.

EGYPT MAKES CONCESSIONS IN SINAI OIL AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL

LD301530 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Surikov reports:

Cairo and Tel Aviv have reached agreement that the major Alma oil deposit situated in Egypt's territorial waters near the southern tip of Sinai Peninsula will be turned over to Egypt on November 27. The Sinai oil issue was subject of tough bargaining throughout the whole course of the almost two year old Egyptian-Israeli separate talks. The Egyptian Government is known to have made a number of serious concessions. In receiving now the oil deposits, which have for many years been under Israeli occupation, Egypt will hardly feel to be their full master, observers point out. Yielding to the blackmail of Tel Aviv, which more than once threatened to halt the withdrawal of its troops from Sinai, the Egyptian authorities have in the long run agreed to meet all the claims of the occupiers to oil deposits of the peninsula and in the coastal strip of the continental shelf.

Firstly, Egypt has pledged to supply Israel precisely with the quantity of oil it demanded--two million tons a year. Secondly, after U.S. interference, Cairo has also made a concession in connection with the price of oil. As the Israeli radio reported the other day, Egypt has renounced its demand made earlier that the oil supplies be made at the prices of the free market, and accept the Israeli condition that reduced prices be fixed. It must be added that among the concessions made by the Egyptian side is also the fact that in the course of the talks, it did not even raise the question of any compensation for the oil pumped out by Israel from the Sinai wells during the occupation of the peninsula. The whole meaning of this concession is seen from the figures of the Western press estimating the price of oil extracted by the Israelis in Sinai at more than 5,000 million dollars. This sum grows daily by more than one million dollars. Considering that while "preparations" for the transition of oil fields to Egypt, Israel is increasing their predatory operation and is pumping out daily in Alma alone 40,000 barrels of oil, which does not belong to it.

GROWING COMPLICATIONS REPORTED IN IRANIAN SITUATION

LD301940 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 30, TASS--The situation in Iran remains very complicated with conflicts both on sociopolitical and national grounds growing sharper.

After the students of Tehran captured a number of city hotels belonging to big capitalists their example was followed by students of higher schools in other cities. They also expropriated hotels in order to solve the problem of housing. Students of the medical institute of the city of Urumieh seized the Hotel Aryan and turned it into a hospital. In an interview with the newspaper Tehran TIMES the students said that they will use the funds allocated for the construction of a hospital to buy hospital equipment. About a hundred students of the agricultural institute in Sari turned the private Hotel Mazandaran into a student dormitory, about which they notified the local authorities. Although the students say that their actions are in complete agreement with the appeals of Ayatollah Khomeyni, who stressed more than once that the revolution is called upon to protect the rights of the masses, the initiative of the higher school students is not supported by the government.

Thousands of students and school pupils in Tabriz held yesterday a demonstration of solidarity with the pupils of vocational technical schools who were arrested for taking part in a strike. The newspaper BAMDAD said that [word indistinct] the demonstrators were those whose services were usually used by the shah's regime. Scores of people were injured. Traffic in the city streets came to a halt and shops were closed.

As a result of increased disagreements in the cabinet of ministers Kazem Samii, minister of health, resigned.

In a letter to Ayatollah Khomeyni motivating his resignation, K. Samii stresses that in his opinion the Islamic Revolutionary Council and the government failed to ensure the fulfillment of the aims and tasks of the revolution. The number of those discontented and those who grow indifferent to the destinies of the revolution is increasing with each passing day, the letter says. A gap has appeared between the people and the leadership. Mass information media are being used for raising obstacles to the implementation of revolutionary programs.

In another letter, addressed to Prime Minister M. Bazargan, K. Samii says that under the pretext of defending Islam all progressive revolutionary groupings were removed from the political scene, which created conditions for the assertion of absolutism in ruling the country. The shah's bureaucratic apparatus has come back to life and has begun reversing revolutionary transformations.

Informing on the situation in Kordestan where fighting is going on between the supporters of Kurdish autonomy and the army, Radio Tehran reported that all government forces operating against the Kurdish insurgents--troops, gendarmerie, police and "Guards of the Islamic Revolution"--were ordered to stop military operations. It is said that these forces should maintain order by peaceful means and use arms only if they are attacked by insurgents.

KHOMEYNI BLAMES U.S., WEST FOR 'ALL OUR ILLS'

LD301942 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 30, TASS--Speaking in the town of Qom to students of the Mofidi University, Ayatollah Khomeyni strongly criticised the policy of the United States and other Western countries towards Iran.

All, or most of the contracts concluded with the United States, he said, were used to the detriment of Iran. All our misfortunes come from the West and the United States, the very United States which strengthened and is strengthening the positions of the Zionists to kill our brothers.

Having called "to close the door to Western penetration" Khomeyni emphasised that "until pro-Western tendencies flourishing in Iran are eliminated, the country will not attain independence. Western countries, he said, have not given and will not give us what would be useful to us. Western countries sent here what they did not need themselves. Western countries do not think of us as living creatures. Thus, for instance, the United States has recently allowed to sell to Third World countries drugs the use of which is harmful to man and which are therefore banned in the United States. This means that, in its opinion, Third World countries are populated not with people. The main thing for the United States is to extort money."

The Iranian leader called upon the population of the country "to forget about the West", not to sit idle-handed, to work hard and to remedy things without waiting for what will be brought from the West.

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ORDERS COMBAT OPERATIONS HALT IN KORDESTAN

LD301900 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 30, TASS--Radio Tehran has broadcast a statement by the government forces, operating against Kurdish rebels, have been ordered to suspend combat operations in Kordestan. It is said that these forces should ensure order by peaceful means and resort to arms only in self-defence.

The Joint Staff announced that fighting continues in the town of Bukan between guerrillas and "Revolutionary Guards". There were firefights also on Mahabad. There are dozens of killed and wounded on both sides.

REPORT ON AUGUST IRANIAN CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

LD302126 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 30, TASS--Forty one people died in a cholera epidemic which broke out in Iran in early August. Iran's Health Ministry announced that 1,641 people have been subjected to medical checks and receive treatment in this connection.

13 YEARS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH MOROCCO VIEWED

LD271310 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary: "Soviet-Moroccan Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Thirteen years ago in Moscow, on 27 October 1966, the Soviet Union and Morocco signed the first agreement on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, the implementation of which was to lead to the expansion and diversification of bilateral relations.

Within the framework of the economic cooperation agreement the Soviet Union built several projects in Morocco, including the hydraulic complex of Mansour ad-Dakhil in Ouarzazate Province, which supplies energy and water to the region; the Moulay el-Youssef power station and high-tension lines across the high Atlas; the Jerada thermal power station, which supplies one-third of Moroccan energy; and the refrigerating units in Casablanca and Agadir, which were built on a commercial scale.

For several years now Soviet geologists have been prospecting for natural resources in Morocco and have discovered new cobalt resources at Bou Azar. They are also prospecting for shale, manganese and other minerals. Soviet specialists will help with the prospecting map of Morocco, on which the planning of mining and geological work will be based.

Scientific-technical relations are also progressing, based on an agreement for scientific-technical cooperation, the first of of its kind concluded between the Soviet Union and an African country. The regular exchange of information in the field of science and technology, experience and know-how is taking place in the interest of both countries. Soviet-Moroccan economic cooperation has stimulated the birth of various branches of the Moroccan economy and in particular the electric power industry. The implementation of the 1966 agreement enabled the passage to a new stage of widescale economic cooperation, while the agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the field of phosphates concluded in March 1978 provides for the development and consolidation of Soviet-Moroccan economic relations. Morocco will have Soviet aid in the development of its key economic branches, which will strengthen the country's economic independence and will increase the number of jobs. As for the Soviet Union, it will use Moroccan fertilizers. This agreement supplies a good example of cooperation based on the joint implementation of a big economic project.

The agreement on cooperation regarding fishing concluded last year is very promising because it will contribute to the development of the fish-canning industry and the Moroccan fishing fleet. We note that cooperation in the training of national personnel has particular importance for Morocco as a developing country. Each year a number of Moroccans receive scholarships and grants to Soviet universities and technical colleges. More than 250 young Moroccans are studying in the Soviet Union, which has already trained more than 200 experts for various branches of the Moroccan economy. The 13 years which have passed since conclusion of the multisided cooperation agreement shows that this cooperation is mutually advantageous and serves the interests of both countries and has good prospects for development. This cooperation is based on the strict observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence of sovereignty, of equal rights and noninterference in others' affairs.

PRC OFFICIAL'S TOUR OF OMAN EXAMINED

LD310554 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Excerpt] PRC Vice Foreign Minister He Ying is currently on a 3-day official visit to Lebanon. He arrived in Beirut from Oman where he held talks with Sultan Qabus. The Chinese diplomat has said that his talks in Oman resulted in an agreement to strengthen cooperation between China dnd Oman. The fields of this cooperation have not been made public but it is common knowledge that Beijing strongly supports the current pro-imperialist and anti-Arab policy of Sultan Qabus. This policy encourages Qabus to have closer relations with the United States. It is also known that Sultan Qabus and the Chinese leadership support the policy of separation and surrender to the Israeli aggressors pursued by As-Sadat. Furthermore, out of its desire to flatter the U.S. imperialist circles, the Chinese leadership supports Israel and intends to establish formal relations with it. Trade has already begun between the two countries.

DEMICHEV SEES KUZNETSOV OFF EN ROUTE TO ALGIERS

LD292233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Algiers today. The delegation will be taking in celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture; Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; ministers of the USSR, and other officials.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES ROLE OF ISLAM IN REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE

ID301121 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 43, 19 Oct 79 pp 18-21 LD

[L. Medvedko article: "Islam and Liberation Revolutions"]

[Excerpt] The events in Iran have shown that "revolutionary opposition" to social and national oppression can--as in the Middle Ages--appear in religious form. This is happening in an area where to this day backward socioeconomic relationships persist and where the population is composed predominantly of an illiterate or poorly educated mass of peasants, artisans and petty bourgeois. To this day Islam is for many of them the symbol of the struggle for national independence and social justice.

The originality of present-day national liberation movements under the flag of Islam lies in the fact that their religious flavor guarantees their mass character. This is true especially in a situation where there are no influential political parties capable of leading a national struggle. Herein, obviously, lies the strength of the so-called "Neo-Islamism" which is scaring the West.

However there is another, weak side to "Islamic revolution". It is oriented not toward the future but apparently toward the past. It is typified by a distinctive nostalgia for the "good old times" when universal justice supposedly reigned. Fanatical faith in a leader or in a new prophet-messiah is an intrinsic element of it. Protest against the defects of capitalism is also directed against many attributes of modern civilization. The attempts of individual leaders of "Neo-Islamism" to make medieval dogmas the basis of the new political structures, introduce them into everyday life and carry them into the future can and inevitably must thr uch movements back into the past.

Transformation. In Which Direction?

The desire to give the religious mold of Islam a new content has led in a number of Muslim countries to the appearance of theories designed to combine both socialist slogans and elements of nationalist and religious views. Of course the progressive nature of such theories is quite limited. Political slogans under a religious or nationalist cloak which claim to reflect "universal" national interests do not adequately reflect the real state of affairs, distort the vital needs and aspirations of the working masses and intensify the uncontrolled nature of their outbursts. They impede class cohesion and hinder the strengthening of the unity of all detachments of the world anti-imperialist movement.

Such a transformation is made easier by the fact that the poorly educated religious masses see Islam as something like a refuge where they can isolate themselves from all 20th century innovations in order to preserve their national traditions and the "purity of Islam". This process is being helped in every possible way by neocolonialism, which is striving first to tear the "Islamic revolution" away from and then to set it against the world anti-imperialist movement.

The neocolonialists recognize that the Muslim masses which are being drawn into the liberation movement struggle, in proclaiming their adherence to Islam, are stressing not only and not so much their religiosity as their protest against the imperialism of the "Western world" and its values and asserting their adherence to independence and social justice.

"Being unable to openly oppose such an interpretation of Islam," N. ash-Shawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee wrote, "bourgeois ideologists are trying in every possible way to emasculate its positive content, attempting to confuse the popular masses--for which they are calling on the help of fanatics and obscurantists--and are thus striving to insure that all that remains of Islam as an instrument of struggle against imperialism is religious fanaticism, which would make it possible for it to be directed against this struggle." The recent events in Afghanistan, where agents of imperialism and Beijing are organizing revolts against the democratic government under the slogan of "The Defense of Islam," convincingly illustrate the reality of such fears. The same thing is evidenced by the terrorist acts and antigovernment plots organized by religious fanatics in Syria and certain other Arab countries.

In Iran too there is a danger of reactionary elements of the Islamic movement connected with imperialist circles and Beijing being used against the revolutionary gains. Surely this is evidenced by the provocations of counterrevolutionary forces against progressive organizations, the separatist activities, sabotage and terror, and at the same time the increasing acts of repression against leftist forces, the infringement of the rights of national minorities and the kindling of anticommunism. It is obviously not by mere chance that the American magazine FORTUNE recommended the United States not to consider "the rise of Islam as a phenomenon invariably hostile to the West which must be automatically opposed."

Nonetheless Washington, having set a course aimed at building up its military presence in the Near and Middle East, is trying to counter revolutionary processes in the region, including the anti-imperialist movements under Muslim slogans too. The neocolonists are doing their utmost to direct "neocolonialism" into the channel of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and to isolate the revolutions in the Muslim East from the world anti-imperialist movement, and above all from the countries of the socialist community.

From Personal Experience

However the overwhelming mass of the population in Muslim countries, and primarily the working people, are convinced from their own experience of the antipopular and aggressive nature of imperialism. Precisely because of this, irrespective of which religious community they belong to, they are uniting in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and their allies in the shape of Zionists and local reactionaries of all complexions.

In the course of the anti-imperialist struggle various detachments of revolutionary democracy have formed and many outstanding figures in the liberation movement have come to the fore (H. Nasir, H. Boumediene and others), who, while remaining followers of Islam, have steered a course with a socialist orientation. Today advanced democratic organizations in Muslim countries do not counterpose scientific socialism to Islam. They are convinced that observance of the traditional moral, social and egalitarian features of Islam is not at variance with the struggle for social progress, and does not lead to a clash with principles of scientific socialism in resolving economic and sociocultural development tasks. Moreover they see that precisely those circles and classes which fiercely oppose socialism, constantly and flagrantly violate the social and ethical principles of Islam.

In an article discussing the character of the Iranian revolution the magazine JEUNE AFRIQUE pointed to dangerous signs, evident in certain circles, of "intolerance toward leftist organizations," which, in the words of the magazine were "one of the fundamental forces of the Iranian revolution." If a revolution which is not only Islamic but also national-democratic wants to preserve its progressive nature, the magazine writes, it must rely on a united front synthesizing within itself the Marxist as well as the Islamic and democratic schools of thought. For only in this case is it possible to "give the revolution a social content." Even without accepting Marxism as a world view, the magazine stresses, it is impossible to deny that "ideas of nationality [narodnost] and equal rights are elaborated more fundamentally and expounded more precisely and explicitly in Marxism than in Islam."

In effect, the same idea of providing "resurgent Islam" with anti-imperialist content was underlined in an interview with the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE by M. al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. "Do not forget," he said, "that originally Islam was revolutionary. It was created to fight against injustice, corruption and the division of society into classes...." Here al-Qadhdhafi specially emphasized that, "if the transformation of Islam into a progressive revolution does not take place it will be abandoned and will recede into the past."

As the national charter of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria states, in our epoch of decisive social changes the Muslim peoples are called upon to free themselves from surviving traces of feudalism, despotism and obscurantism in all their forms. "By continuing to intensify their struggle against imperialism and having embarked firmly on the path of socialism, the Muslim peoples are implementing the tenets of their faith in the best possible way and acting in accordance with their principles."

Recent events in the Near and Middle East have shown convincingly that so-called "Neo-Islamism," which the opponents of freedom would like to use for their own purposes, is objectively assuming an increasingly definite--anti-imperialist orientation as Muslim working people join more actively in the struggle for a better future. Here it cannot fail to act as an ally of the forces of national liberation, revolutionary democrats and other progressive detachments of the anti-imperialist front. It is precisely as a united front that the working people, believers and non-believers alike, will be able to realize their ideals and aspirations.

WESTERN POWERS AIDED DEVELOPMENT OF RSA NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

LD311037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Serious Threat to Peoples' Security"]

[Text] Maputo, 27 October--Western imperialist circles and in particular the United States, Britain, the FRG, France and other NATO countries are the direct accomplices in creating nuclear weapons in the racist Republic of South Africa. This is the conclusion of political observers in the independent African countries in analyzing the main stages of the development of Pretoria's nuclear potential.

Back in 1950 Britain, the United States and the then Union of South Africa compiled a long-term program for the utilization of South African uranium which was backed up by multimillion financial investments. The stream of dollars and pounds sterling which gushed into Pretoria made it possible to begin building uranium enrichment enterprises. The FRG, France and Israel then joined this nuclear "club."

A qualitatively new level of nuclear collusion between the Western powers and the Republic of South Africa, the journal AFRICA writes, was achieved in the mid-seventies when, with the assistance of the West German firms Siemens and Krupp and the U.S. companies International Business Machines Corporation and Foxboro Company, the first nuclear reactors were built in the small town of Pelindaba. They were followed by a nuclear installation in Valindaba and reactors in Kuberg. The logical result of all these coordinated efforts was the creation in the Republic of South Africa of a nuclear firing range in the Kalahari Desert and recent world news agency reports of the testing of a nuclear weapon in the Republic of South Africa.

We can ascribe our present successes, Doctor (Rouks), a leader of nuclear research in the Republic of South Africa frankly admitted, to a considerable degree to the training and aid so eagerly provided by the United States in implementing our nuclear program. Some of our Western friends, including Israel, have pooled their efforts to introduce our scientists and engineers to nuclear science.

It is obvious that Pretoria's nuclear ambitions, which were strenuously stoked by the Western imperialist circles, are a serious threat to the liberation movements in the south of the continent, the independent African countries and peace and security throughout the world. This is precisely how the African and progressive world public have assessed the report of a sinister atomic "mushroom" over the land of apartheid.

BREZHNEV, EQUATORIAL GUINEAN LEADER EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD251406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, president of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea, have exchanged telegrams on the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. The telegrams express confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states will continue to develop for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of peace and international security.

IZVESTIYA ON SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR AFTER COUP

LD301719 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yevg. Bay article under the rubric "On International Topics: "El Salvador After the Coup"]

[Text] Immediately after the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua political observers agreed unanimously that El Salvador would be the next Central American country to be gripped by the flames of the antidictatorial struggle. This was no accident. The conflict between the military who had usurped power and the overwhelming majority of the population had become more aggravated here than in other "banana republics" groaning under the rule of reactionary regimes.

El Salvador, with its feudal socioeconomic structure, was for many years a typical example of an antipopular police state in which the rich grow even richer and the poor poorer. The per capita income in this country is one of the lowest in the world and the unemployment level is one of the highest.

In February 1977, falsifying the results of the presidential elections, General Romero came to power. Beginning by machinegunning those who were "dissatisfied with the results of the free elections," this imposter in military uniform soon unleashed a reign of terror so monstrous that the Salvadorans' patience was pushed beyond the limit. In the past few weeks the situation in El Salvador has been tense. Almost evey day stormy popular demonstrations were held in the capital and insurgent groupings stepped up their actions. In this situation a coup d'etat took place in San Salvador on 15 October.

It is premature to judge whether the new military and civilian junta formed mainly from "moderates" will be able to help to overcome the very acute economic and political crisis El Salvador is experiencing. One thing is clear: Any attempts by the junta to normalize the situation in the country with the former methods of terror are doomed to failure.

The officers who have come to power have promised to put an end to violence in the country, declare a political amnesty, insure respect for Salvadorans' rights, carry out an agrarian reform and establish relations with Cuba in the foreign policy field. In this connection many of El Salvador's leftwing political organizations have expressed their readiness to support the military-civilian junta on condition that the new authorities immediately begin democratic transformations.

How has the United States, which was an active patron of Romero's bloody regime, reacted to these events? The scale of the people's demonstrations in El Salvador has caused Washington serious anxiety. Fearing that after Nicaragua revolutionary changes will also take place in this country, the United States made frantic efforts in an attempt to save the pro-U.S. regime. On the one hand it continued to supply Romero's dictatorship with weapons to suppress the people's demonstrations. On the other, it tried to persuade the tyrant to create a "semblance of democracy." To this end Viron Vaky, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and William Bowdler, director of the U.S. State Department Bureau of Intelligence and Research, visited El Salvador.

But events took a different turn. The extreme rightwing dictatorship on which Washington was counting fell. In the past few years the national liberation movement has been actively gaining strength in Central America. Together with the events in Nicaragua, the removal of the overtly terrorist regime in El Salvador, which took place under the impact of the galvanization of the masses' struggle, attests to the serious undermining of the very structure of police states which the United States created for the defense of its interests in Central America. The collapse of the antipopular dictatorial regimes in this region is truly a demand of the times.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS PROGRESS OF SOCIETY SINCE 1964 PLENUM

LD301425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Following Lenin's Course"]

[Text] The mighty pulse of the Soviet land's working and public life can be felt particularly clearly these days, as we approach the 62d anniversary of Great October. Our motherland, the motherland of October and the first in the world to have built a society of developed socialism, together with the other socialist community countries is confidently laying a path to the future for all mankind.

The path the Soviet people are traveling under the Communist Party's leadership is the scientifically substantiated, correct, Leninist path. The party carries out the leadership of our society's forward progression on the basis of a profound scientific knowledge of the laws of social development and thorough analysis of the path traveled, the real situation and the leading trends in sociopolitical life. In all its activity it is guided unswervingly by Marxist-Leninist teaching. Its entire domestic and foreign policy is Leninism in action. Herein lies the main source of its successful implementation of the role of leading and guiding force of Soviet society.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum held in October 1964 was a historic milestone in the life of our party and country. It demonstrated the party's loyalty to the Leninist course, its political maturity and its ability to resolutely eliminate everything holding back our society's progress, in particular any manifestations of subjectivism and voluntarism. The decisions of the Central Committee October (1964) Plenum were of the greatest significance for strengthening the CPSU's leading and guiding role, establishing the Leninist norms and principles of party life and the collectivity of leadership and creating an atmosphere of respect and trust toward cadres and a genuinely creative work style. The plenum played an outstanding role in the elaboration of the CPSU's political course in the conditions of developed socialism.

The party's wisdom, the force of its collective reason and the scientific basis for its socioeconomic and political strategy were clearly manifested in the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The consistent implementation of these historic decisions and the tireless ideological, theoretical and practical activity of the party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have given rise to the further strengthening of the Soviet Union's economic and defense might and the growth of its international prestige.

In the 15 years which have passed since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum the country's economy, science, technology, culture and art have scaled new heights. In the years of the 8th, 9th and 10th 5-Year plans the volume of fixed production capital increased 180 percent. Its value reached R1 trillion this year. Over these years national income has more than doubled and per capita real income has increased 80 percent. These indicators show convincingly the correctness of the political course followed by our party. They also indicate that at the stage of developed socialism the creative potential of the Soviet social and state system and its genuinely humane essence are revealed to an ever-increasing extent. The Soviet people's historic victories and achievements were reflected in the new USSR Constitution adopted 2 years ago.

Today our party and its Leninist Central Committee are directing the Soviet people's efforts toward the successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year-Plan targets. The party displays special concern for improving planning and management, boosting production efficiency and work quality and mobilizing all available resources and the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution to insure the harmonious, comprehensive development of all economic sectors.

Our party is resolving complex, large-scale tasks not only in the economic sphere but also in the sphere of political education work. The building of communism cannot be advanced without the all-round development of man himself. The party regards the formation of the communist awareness of Soviet people as a program goal. Shining new evidence of the party's tireless concern for the growth of the country's spiritual potential and the formation of the new man was provided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and the all-union conference of ideological workers which discussed progress in the fulfillment of that resolution.

Our party also follows the correct, Leninist course in implementing a peace-loving foreign policy. This policy arises from the very nature of socialism, from the noble goals it sets itself. Socialism and peace are indivisible. The Soviet Union fights actively and purposefully for peace and the peoples' security. A particularly great deal has been done in this respect in the seventies, with the elaboration of the peace program at the 24th and 25th party congresses. Successes in implementing it have to a significant extent helped in achieving the shift away from cold war toward the relaxation of international tension. An important step toward eliminating the threat of nuclear war and ending the arms race was the signing of the Treaty Between the USSR and the United States on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. Great significance for strengthening universal peace, and above all the security of European peoples, is attached to the Soviet Union's initiative put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin in his speech on the GDR's 30th anniversary.

But imperialist forces of war and aggression seek to wreck the process of relaxation of tension and are continuing the arms race. The NATO leadership is trying to induce a new spiral in the arms race and nurtures sinister plans for the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe and the transformation of that region into a launch pad for nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union.

Army and navy servicemen are keeping a vigilant eye on the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism. Unanimously approving our party's Leninist political course, they see their duty in continuing to strengthen the USSR Armed Forces' combat capability and, together with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' fraternal armies, reliably protecting the socialist community's interests and security.

The Soviet people are confidently following the path opened up by Great October. Our path is the path of truth, freedom and the people's happiness. New victories and achievements will be secured along that path. Soviet people associate all the motherland's successes with the Leninist party's wise leadership. The ardent words of the CPSU Central Committee's October slogans find a warm response in their hearts:

--Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

--Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the Communist Party's leadership--forward to the victory of communism!

AMNESTY DECREED FOR MINORS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS-TO-BE

LD192004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a decree on amnesty in connection with the International Year of the Child in 1979.

Guided by humanitarian principles, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

--To free from punishment in the form of deprivation of freedom, or punishment not connected with deprivation of freedom, minors up to the age of 16 not previously held in corrective-labor establishments irrespective of the imposed term of punishment, and minors aged 16 to 18 inclusive sentenced to up to 1 year of deprivation of freedom;

--To free from punishment irrespective of the term imposed those serving probational sentences of deprivation of freedom while doing compulsory labor, and women released on probation from places of deprivation of freedom with compulsory labor who have children up to 16 years of age, as well as pregnant women.

The amnesty does not apply to persons convicted for particularly dangerous crimes against the state, and particularly dangerous recidivists.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree will be published in full in tomorrow's edition of IZVESTIYA.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

LD310917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Concern for Your People's Education"]

[Text] A conference of chairmen of union republic state committees and a number of kray and oblast vocational and technical education administration leaders at which the question of the work of educational institutions to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" was discussed has been held at the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. Measures to intensify young students' ideological-political, labor and moral education and to insure the successful fulfilment of the 25th party congress decisions on the training of workers' cadres were examined.

A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee between the conference participants and M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM PREPARES FOR NOVEMBER MEETING

LD291758 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 29, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in connection with convocation of a regular session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the USSR on November 28, has entrusted the planning and budgetary bodies as well as other standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet chambers with the preliminary discussion of the USSR national plan for the economic and social development for 1980, the progress in the implementation of the plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1979, the state budget of the USSR for 1980 as well as the report on the implementation of the state budget of the USSR for 1978 and with preparing, on these, a conclusion for the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Today, a joint session was held in the Kremlin of the representatives of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A report to the joint meeting on the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR for 1980 and the progress in the implementation of the plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1979 was delivered by deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Nikolay Baybakov. Vasiliy Garbuzov, USSR finance minister, made a report on the state budget of the USSR for 1980 and the implementation of the state budget of the USSR for 1978.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS MOVES AGAINST SOVIET DISSIDENTS

LD221135 Paris L'AURORE in French 13-14 Oct 79 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "New Wave of Persecution of Dissidents in USSR"]

[Excerpt] The KGB has intensified the persecution of Soviet dissidents, whose leader--physicist Andrey Sakharov--has expressed deep concern about the situation. "We are all very worried about it. We fear that this is the beginning of something very unpleasant," he told some Western journalists yesterday.

On Thursday, Soviet policemen searched the apartment of Mrs Tatyana Osipova and her husband Ivan Kovalev for 12 hours. Mrs Osipova and Kovalev are members of the "Helsinki Accords Monitoring Group." KGB agents seized some documents, copies of the review CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS, typewriters and money--including R600 belonging to the Solzhenitsyn political prisoners aid fund.

They also seized some canned food and clothes which the couple were getting ready to send to Sergey Kovalev, Ivan's father, a well-known biologist who has been exiled for "anti-Soviet activities."

A search also took place at the home of Mrs (Volikahanova), another human rights militant. Furthermore, information has just been received that Mrs Tatyana Shpikova was arrested in Smolensk on 9 September and singer Aleksandr Gotovtsev in Moscow on 12 September. They too have been known as people maintaining contacts with "dissident" circles.

GOSPLAN'S KIRICHENKO DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

LD301041 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 41, signed to press 11 Oct 79 p 6 LD

[Correspondent A. Yevseyev interview with V. Kirichenko, director of USSR Gosplan Scientific Research Institute, on economics in connection with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the improvement of planning and further improvement of the economic mechanism: "A House for Everyone"; date and place of interview unspecified.]

[Text] [Question] The most frequently recurring words in our conversation today will evidently be "capital construction." Everyone, of course, has some idea of what lies behind this economic term, but when preparing for my meeting with you I asked two journalist acquaintances: Does the concept "capital construction" include the construction of residential blocks, kindergartens, movie theaters and so forth, which are not "capital" projects to the same extent as industrial projects?

[Answer] Well, how did they reply?

[Question] They did not answer; they just shrugged.

[Answer] Well then, let's suppose that you put that question to me as well....

Capital construction is the construction of projects for various purposes and the installation of equipment. The money allocated for this activity is called capital investment. Construction, in which over 11 million workers and salaried staff are employed in this, would seem to be divisible into two categories: The first is production capital construction where we are talking of the construction of new plants and factories, power stations, stock-raising complexes, ports, land reclamation, canals, railroads, oil pipelines and other such production projects. Are there a lot of these? Construction work is now being performed at any one time on 250,000-260,000 production projects. There is also cu'tural and consumer construction, otherwise known as "kultbyt." It includes the construction of residential blocks, hospitals, movie theaters, kindergartens, schools and so on. But both are included in the concept "capital construction." And although, as I may assume, our conversation today will be basically about production capital construction, much of what we will be talking about also has a direct bearing on the construction of housing and other cultural and consumer projects.

I would also like to draw your attention to this fact: All successes and errors in capital construction immediately affect our production work and the level of our prosperity. That is why it is also extremely important here--and, I would say, especially here--to establish strict order and increase the effectiveness of our very considerable capital investments. The validity and balanced nature of our plans depend to a decisive degree on how capital construction plans are implemented. Have a look at the reason for the most tangible plan violations. As a rule it can be found right here--the construction dates for, let us say, a chemical combine to produce superphosphate have not been met. As a result an insufficient amount of fertilizer was sent to the fields and as a consequence of this the harvest turned out poorer than planned... you see, the chain stretches back to the failure to meet capital construction dates. In other words the efficient work of the entire system of capital construction is the guarantee of the reliability of our plans in general and the 5-year plan in particular. It is very important to understand this.

[Question] Might one define the main meaning of all measures outlined in the resolution on the capital construction sphere with the words "build faster"?

[Answer] Seemingly, yes, one could say that, although "build more efficiently" would be more accurate.... In the final analysis the concept "efficiency" implies the pace and quality of construction and a reduction in the unit cost of the capacities commissioned.

[Question] Please define briefly the most important problems of capital construction, which the resolution is aimed at solving.

[Answer] Essentially there are two. The first is that the construction front is not in balance with the volume of capital investments over the country as a whole, in other words with our physical resources and with our potential for carrying out construction within economically expedient deadlines. I want to stress this: Within deadlines which are justified and reasonable, because we would of course fulfill the construction plan one way or another and construct any given project, but it would take a long time and be expensive.

[Question] You used an economic term which does not appear all that often in the newspapers: "the construction front."

[Answer] This means the value of all projects under construction at one time. It must be such that we can realize all the construction in normative periods without strain, that is, let us say, in 3 or 4 years for the usual machine building enterprise, but no more. At present, however, we take as long as 8 years on average! And it is no "evildoer" who is to blame for this, but rather the imbalance of the scale of construction with the volume of capital investments: It is only possible to build by relying on the resources--money, materials and labor--available to you. But if there is a shortage of these the construction work will be unavoidably delayed.

The resolution defines a number of measures, a number of economic and organizational levers which, if implemented consistently and strictly, will insure efficient construction within economically justified deadlines.

The second difficulty in our construction work is the tendency to increase the estimated cost of construction projects: We start to build a new plant and the planners have determined its cost, let us say, at R10 million. During construction it becomes clear that more resources are required. And when we have built the plant it turns out that R20 million have been invested.

Why does this happen? As usual there are many reasons--the client and the planners strive to present a low-cost project in order to have it included in the plan once its effectiveness has been demonstrated and later, once the plan has started functioning, you cannot get away from it, as they say. The volume of appropriations has to be increased for this project....what a simple trick!

There is also a reason of another kind: The plan stipulates certain construction materials, while the construction workers push other, more expensive ones on you--it is profitable for them. The value of the work increases while they, in essence, do not have to make any effort to achieve this result. In general it is the same old "gross factor" ["val"], but in its construction version. Moreover, the effect of this "gross factor" has been intensified by the construction workers' monopoly position: "Oh, so you don't want it. Well then, you don't have to....Find someone else."

Of course there are also objective reasons: Draft plans are revised, production methods change, capacities increase, equipment is perfected and the infrastructure of an enterprise is improved--all these entail large expenditures.

But the result of all this is clear: The plans for the commissioning of new enterprises and capacities are not met but the planned money and material resources are all spent....

I think this outlines in short the features and nature of these two important problems. The ways for solving them, outlined in the resolution, are another matter. This is a separate topic. And you cannot deal with it in a few words....

[Question] But this, strictly speaking, is the aim of our conversation: How and in what way will they be resolved? What paths does the resolution outline for this?

[Answer] Primarily it orients us toward the formation of stable capital investment plans, calculated for a 5-year term. Plans which are precisely broken down into separate years and strictly balanced with the real possibilities for implementing construction within economically advantageous deadlines. Every such plan must strictly list all projects whose construction is being started. The plan for capital construction and the construction itself are carried out solely according to itemized lists, in other words, according to terms and dates agreed upon between the client and the contractor and the equipment suppliers. Moreover, these itemized lists must remain unchanged throughout the entire period of the construction work....

[Question] A firm temporal, economic and organizational foundation, so to speak?

[Answer] Yes, exactly. And this is another of the factors which lend a stable character to capital construction plans.

A number of measures are envisaged orienting construction workers toward observing cost norms, and getting away from the "gross factor," of which we have spoken already.... Earlier (and now as well, of course) the result of construction workers' activity was defined by the volume of capital investments--we have let you have R2 million, be so good as to assimilate this money. Note this word--assimilate. A special term has even appeared: "the assimilation of capital investments." Not the commissioning of new capacities, or the creation of a new productive capacity, but precisely the assimilation of resources. In other words the result of construction workers' activity was measured by expenditure of money and physical resources. Now draw your own conclusion as to what this often led to: The capital construction plan was brilliantly fulfilled, but the plan for the commissioning of new projects and new capacities--and this you must agree is the main point--lagged behind considerably. This is why the resolution defines "the commissioning of capacities and projects" as the main indicator of the results of construction activity and it replaces the "capital investment" indicator by the "capital investment limit" indicator. Do you grasp the difference?

[Question] The limit--that the maximum quantity which cannot be exceeded is not?

[Answer] Precisely: Be so good as to keep within the funds which have been allocated to you. In other words, stay within your limit.

[Question] But what if you do not "draw" all the money but the plan for the commissioning of the project is fulfilled?

[Answer] This can only be welcomed. You even receive a bonus for this....

[Question] What if I have spent more resources on construction? And do not finish it?

[Answer] You cannot do that. After all, you are obliged to proceed on the basis of what the limit allows. You understand--obliged. But if something happens to make construction more expensive, you must apply to your ministry and make use of its reserves. Provided, of course, they find this expedient.

[Question] In a word, the mechanism which is aimed at the observance of the "cost norms" is clear. And what is the position as regards the "time norm"? What measures should compel construction workers to operate exactly within the deadlines?

[Answer] The indicator "commissioning of new capacities and new projects." Precisely this becomes the only possible basis for transactions between the client and the contractor. Now the client will only pay the construction workers for a project fully completed and handed over. Transactions of other kinds are excluded: Be so good as to do the building first and then you can receive your money for the work.... A number of material incentives have been planned to reduce the construction periods and to insure that they are observed exactly.... The planning system is being improved. If, let us say, you plan some major project, the construction of which will continue for more than 2 years, you need not give the construction workers the plans for it all together, but in stages--first the blueprints of the shop to be constructed first, then the plan for the next shop. Transactions between the client and the planner are also directed toward speeding up their work. There is also this innovation: competition by tender [konkursy]. The resolution envisages that the construction planning should be carried out as a rule on a competitive basis.

[Question] What effect does this have?

[Answer] A very considerable one: It becomes possible to choose the plan which is best in terms of its technical, social and consumer and esthetic characteristics and, finally, in terms of its effectiveness. Competition by tender is the system which insures the most precise choice, if you like. It is one of the forms of competition for the best work.

[Question] It is known that emphasis is placed now not on the construction of new installations but the modernization of existing ones. How is this tendency reflected in the resolution?

[Answer] I would note these points: The construction of new enterprises is allowed only if the demand of the national economy for their future output cannot be met by the existing enterprises, even were they to be modernized and technically reequipped. That is, in other words, if having analyzed the situation we come to the conclusion that there is no other way to increase capacity and an increase in output cannot be obtained--only then will you receive resources for construction.

But they will primarily be allocated for the modernization and technical reequipping of production. In order to galvanize this work special types of material incentives for fulfilling modernization and technical reequipping plans are being established. And finally, the ministers and departments are ordered to create specialized construction and installation organizations for work linked with the modernization and technical reequipping of existing enterprises. All this naturally does not exclude the need to build new enterprises, too. They are necessary, if only to create new kinds of products....

[Question] At one point the resolution discusses the expediency of a change to building enterprises on credit, with the finished project being handed over to the client "ready and waiting" [pod klyuch]. There's something new here!

[Answer] Well, generally speaking, credit is not all that novel a feature. The usual practice is that the construction organization's expenditures on uncompleted construction and installation work are covered by bank credits. It is a different matter here: We are speaking of all construction work--note this "all"--being performed on credit from start to finish. And the organization for which the project is being built would make just one single payment for it--on the day when the project is handed over to it "ready and waiting." As for this form--"ready and waiting"--it is really comparatively new in our practice. The essence of it is that the client essentially does not get involved either in the construction process or in installation work. He does not have to set up equipment, neither is there any need for the protracted process known as "startup." This must all be carried out by the general contractor, that is, the organization or department which took upon itself the entire complex of work connected with the creation of the new enterprise. If you like, one is fully entitled to say that under this method the client is "handed" the finished project "on a plate." In sum, you receive finished construction output.

Naturally "ready and waiting" presupposes a higher standard for all the work and the greater role of equipment suppliers and their responsibility for installation, adjustment and startup [pusk] of the enterprise.

[Question] The resolution has been signed and published and has become operative, so that defective houses, incomplete construction, and the traditional moves to new accommodation which always for some reason only occur after the new year are now all things of the past?

[Answer] It is very difficult to reply to your question.

Yes, the exact and precise implementation of all the provisions of this most important document will eliminate many problems. But there is, as they say, one more "but" which is independent of any documents and which does not fit into even the most sophisticated economic plans and systems. We are talking of the individual, of the person whose hands build all these houses, plants and kindergartens, canals and ports. We are talking about his ability, his skill, his effort and his thrift. And finally about his attitude on work and of course the organization of his work. All this, in the final analysis, determines the time taken for construction and its quality and efficiency. Now, since the publication of this important, fundamental document, when, as we have noted, many of the most complex problems which hindered construction workers in working in the way required by our life and our era have been eliminated, we have a right to expect a different, higher standard in all their actions.

BAYBAKOV REPORTS ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD292052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A joint session of the planning and budgetary commissions and representatives of other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the state plan of the country's economic and social development for next year and on the progress of fulfillment of the plan for the current year. A report on the state budget for the country for 1980, completion of the budget for the country for 1980 and the execution of the budget for 1978 was also heard. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, delivered this report.

Sixteen joint preparatory commissions of deputies were set up to review the corresponding sections of the plan and budget for 1980.

DEPUTY FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER URGES END TO WASTING BREAD

LD301409 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 42 signed to press 18 October publishes on pages 2-3 a 1,900-word article by V. Penenkov, USSR deputy food industry minister, under the rubric "21 October Is Food Industry Workers Day": "Most Important Product." Pointing out that Soviet bread is the cheapest in the world--4-7 times cheaper than in developed capitalist countries--the author complains that its availability and cheapness means that "some people, particularly urban youth, are sometimes inclined to forget at what cost this has been achieved and what hard work has gone into the smallest roll." He then proceeds to describe the hard work of Soviet millers and bakers in the hope of instilling a less wasteful attitude to the results of their labor.

Concerning ways in which bakers can help reduce waste, the writer says: "One of the chief ways to do away with needless bread waste is to produce small bread and flour products or, put more simply, rolls weighing 50-70 grams. Experience shows that people most frequently eat such a roll right up (or take several if one is not enough).. There is usually no waste here. We are developing widely the baking of such rolls." He also describes ways to improve the packaging, storage and transporation of bread and flour.

Turning to bread wastage in the home, the deputy minister writes: "Last year PRAVDA carried an article entitled 'The Price of Bread Is Not a Kopeck.' The article cited poll-based data on the quantities of bread wasted in the home. At the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Baking Industry we made a number of calculations. It turned out that every year approximately 1 million tons of bread are wasted. If you consider that figure--1 million tons of baked bread lost in a year--it means that an entire oblast in the country is sowing grain crops in vain, that machine operators are working in its fields to no avail and that millions of rubles spent on agricultural equipment, elevators and other equipment are just dead capital.

"When we prenounce the word 'embezzlement,' we most likely imagine the unsympathetic figure of an artful dodger throwing money entrusted to him by the state or society to the wind or, still worse, putting it in his pocket. But is a careless attitude to the people's most valuable asset--bread--not embezzlement just the same? Does not he who is to blame for the loss of an entire long loaf today and one-fourth of a round loaf tomorrow essentially put himself on a par with an embezzler? It is the joint study of the entire public, press and industry to stop domestic bread losses. But it is also no less the personal duty of every Soviet person."

The writer concludes by describing ways to keep bread fresh and ways to use stale bread in the kitchen, pointing out that a book is being prepared for publication at the end of this year with the title "Bread in Every Home (400 Pieces of Advice on the Rational Use of Bread)."

CSA: UZBEKISTAN OBLASTS MEET GRAIN SALES PLEDGES

LD302030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that crop farmers in Kashkadarinskaya, Dzhizakskaya, Samarkandskaya, Tashkentskaya and Ferganskaya oblasts in Uzbekistan have met their socialist pledges for sales of cereals to the state. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kashkadarinskaya Oblast have sent 185,000 tons of grain to state granaries. The plan for sales of wheat, corn and barley was overfulfilled. Farms in Dzhizakskaya Oblast have delivered 180,000 tons of cereals to procurement points, including 150,000 tons of wheat. Corn was sold over the plan.

Farmers in Samarkandskaya Oblast sent 120,000 tons of grain, exceeding the plan for the sale of wheat, corn and barley. Tashkentskaya Oblast procured 115,000 tons of cereals. The plan for the sale of wheat, rice, barley and corn was considerably overfulfilled. Ferganskaya Oblast farms supplied 34,000 tons of grain. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fully provided themselves with seeds. While overfulfilling the total volume of grain procurements, farms in Kashkadarinskaya, Dzhizakskaya, Samarkandskaya and Tashkentskaya oblasts did not fulfill the plan for sales of leguminous crops, and Dzhizakskaya Oblast did not fulfill the plan for barley sales. The sale of grain to the state continues.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS NATION'S WEATHER

LD301623 Moscow SELSAKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Agrometeorologist S. Pluchik report from USSR Hydrometeorology Center: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Warm weather prevailed over most of the country's European territory during the second 10-day period of October. The average air temperature was 3 to 6 degrees above normal. In most regions the harvesting of late agricultural crops took place under favorable conditions, since only 1 to 3 days were rainy. It rained for 4-6 days only in Vologodskaya, Kostromskaya, Ivanovskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts, the south of Kirovskaya and the north of Permskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts, and in Mariyskaya ASSR.

At the same time the considerable rainfall (10-20mm and more) which occurred in a number of rayons in Moldavia, in the central Ukrainian oblasts and locally in the southern Ukrainian oblasts, over most of the territory of Krasnodarskiy Kray and also locally in Stavropolskiy Kray and Kalmykskaya ASSR improved the amount of moisture available to winter grain crops and grasses and created favorable conditions for their growth and development.

Over nearly the whole of the USSR's European territory winter grain crops were mainly in the tillering phase. Northeast of a line linking Petrozavodsk, Vologda and Ufa their active growth ceased.

In the agricultural regions of western Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan in the first half of the 10-day period cold weather persisted. Air temperatures fell to 8-14 degrees of frost by night. It became warmer in the second half of the 10-day period. On average, over the 10-day period the air temperature in western Siberia and northeastern and southeastern Kazakhstan was 1-3 degrees lower than normal. In northwestern and southwestern Kazakhstan it remained warm and the air temperature was 1-4 degrees higher than normal.

In western Siberia precipitation (11-30 mm, and in some regions 35-60 mm, in the form of rain and snow made harvesting difficult for 3-6 days. Winter grain crops were already in the winter dormancy state. In places in Novosibirskaya, Tomskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts they were under a 3-10 cm snow cover. Over most of the territory of Kazakhstan mainly dry weather was observed, favorable for completing harvesting work.

In eastern Siberia it became colder. The average air temperature for the 10-day period was 1-3 degrees lower than normal. In most regions night frosts reached minus 12-14 degrees, and in eastern Chitinskaya Oblast--minus 16-18 degrees.

In Central Asia it was cold at the beginning of the 10-day period. From 13 October the temperature began to rise in the cotton growing regions (20-25 degrees by day and 28-32 degrees in the southern oblasts), which improved conditions for the ripening and opening of cotton bolls. By 20 October 80-95 percent of the bolls formed had opened in the southern regions of Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan and in Surkhandaryinskaya, Kashadaryinskaya and Bukharskaya oblasts, and 50-60 percent of bolls had opened in Taskentskaya, Syrdaryinskaya, Dzhizakskaya, Samarkandskaya, Leninabadskaya and Oshskaya oblasts. In the remaining regions of Central Asia 70-75 percent of the bolls formed had opened. Conditions for cotton harvesting were good over nearly all the territory.

REPORTS RSFSR CSA DATA ON LATE CROP HARVEST

LD310838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Nearly 7 million tons of cotton have been sent to the procurement points of the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan. Picking continues everywhere. Harvesting of late crops--sugar beets, sunflower, soybeans and corn for grain--is continuing in the country.

Winter sowing has been virtually completed in the RSFSR and the plan has been successfully fulfilled. About 23 million hectares have been occupied for sowing. The work has been carried out in a qualitative manner and in good time. Tractors now freed at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are being switched to plowing. Over the past week nearly 2.5 million hectares of fields have been plowed. According to data from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, 90 percent of the planned area has now been prepared for spring sowing.

Sugar Beet, Sunflower Harvests

LD310448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In the RSFSR work is ending on the plantations for late crops. Statistics have been issued by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration. Sugar beets remain to be harvested on an area of 15,000 hectares on the farms of the North Caucasus. Completion of the harvest is expected by the end of this week. However, a large amount of work remains to be done in transporting the sugar beets from the fields. Sunflower remains to be harvested on 250,000 hectares. This work is now continuing in Altayskiy Kray and in Orenburgskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts.

ACADEMICIAN DOLLEZHAL VIEWS UNSOLVED NUCLEAR INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

LD311045 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[D. Pipko interview with academician N. Dollezhal, "chief designer of the world's first nuclear power station," published under the rubric "Saturday Meetings": "Academician N. Dollezhal: '...You Must Learn To Respect People'"]

[Excerpt] [Question] More than 25 years have passed since the first AES was commissioned, and the construction of nuclear power stations has become commonplace and is being carried out at an increasing pace. But there is the promise that by the end of the century they will have a serious rival--thermonuclear [fusion] power stations....

[Answer] The very name of the future power stations--"thermonuclear"--contains the basis of their relationship with the present AESes: They will also utilize nuclear processes. All the indications are that these two types of power stations will coexist for many years, organically complementing one another. Nuclear and thermonuclear installations also have technical "points of contact" associated with the peculiarities of the fuel used and operating demands.

As early as when the first AES was being created, a complex goal was established: The station must have a faultless reputation from the viewpoint of radiation safety. It was necessary to rule out even a hint of the goal for which nuclear weapons had been created. And this was successfully done: In and around our AESes the background radiation is even lower than it is, for instance, around ordinary industrial enterprises. But another difficulty arises today.

Processes in both thermal and nuclear or future thermonuclear stations have a common feature: In order to obtain a unit of electricity, about two-thirds of the heat released by the fuel must be discharged into the environment. Cooling ponds with a large surface area are usually constructed for this. If it is taken into account that by the start of the next century alone we will need to develop or start developing dozens of sites for stations, a more than impressive total area will result.

There is another side to the problem. Even today thermal and nuclear power stations use more than 100 cubic kilometers of water each year for cooling. And irrecoverable losses through evaporation total more than 2 cubic kilometers per year in the European part of the country alone. Given the planned development rate in the nuclear power industry, these losses will at least double by the end of the century.

Finally, there is the same old problem of radiation safety. I don't know whether you are aware of the complexities involved today in transporting used fuel. Containers with the strongest shielding and cooling systems must be built for transporting it. And the whole transportation process must be organized so that the waste travels in small consignments--in this way the probability of an accident per unit distance decreases to an insignificant figure. All this requires considerable expense....

[Question] Judging by what you say, a different approach to developing the nuclear power industry of the future will be required?

[Answer] By no means. If there is a question of change, this will only be with the current practice in locating AESes. The possibility of ruling out the shipment of hundreds and thousands of tons of conventional fuel and of locating stations in the immediate vicinity of electricity consumers has so far been cited as one of their main advantages. Electricity losses along power transmission lines are reduced accordingly. But in the foreseeable future this advantage will apparently have to be abandoned in certain cases.

Analysis of the emerging problems of the nuclear power industry forces one to the conclusion that a scenario where the most rational and justified solution from both the economic and a number of other viewpoints would be, not the construction of individual AESes in different regions, but their unification in large nuclear power complexes is not ruled out in the future. And enterprises for the radiochemical processing, neutralization and burial of fuel could be placed on the same site, as well as plants utilizing radioactive radiation for valuable purposes. The high level of automation, short distances and specialized transport facilities, the advantages of concentrating construction forces, the savings in land--all this would more than repay the outlay in transmitting energy to consumers. Especially as nuclear power complexes of this kind could be harnessed for the biggest projects or national economic tasks....

SAFETY OF SOVIET-DESIGNED NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS NOTED

LD301856 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Soviet specialists say problems of environmental protection can be solved at any level of atomic power engineering. The view has been expressed at the current Soviet-British electric power conference in Moscow. Nuclear power plants with a capacity of up to 6,000 megawatts are being [word indistinct] off the drawing board in the Soviet Union. All such plants, among them those already in operation, are safe and reliable. Experts believe chances of an accident at plants of this kind are slim. In their opinion an accident can only happen once in 10,000 years. Precautions are envisaged for hurricanes and earthquakes. The air at atomic power stations is cleaner than [word indistinct] thermal power stations.

BRIEFS

TV FOR KURILSK--People in Kurilsk today watched Moscow television programs for the first time. Testing has been carried out on an "Orbita-2" land reception station which has been built on Iturup Island. The sound and picture are good. It is the third "Orbita" station on the Kuriles and will be brought into permanent use on the eve of the Great October festival. Central television will then be seen throughout Sakhalinskaya Oblast. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD]